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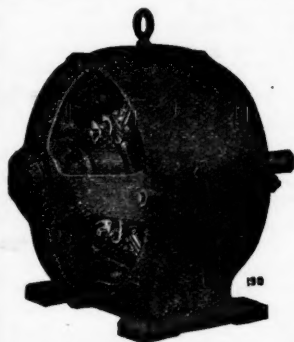
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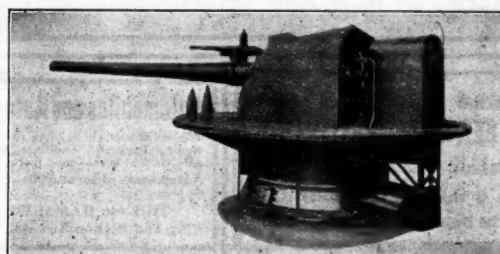
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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.**Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison.****Assistant Secretary of War—Henry S. Breckinridge.****Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A.****Department and Division Commands.****Eastern Department.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood.****1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y.****North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Harry P. Hodges.****South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C. Brig. Gen. Frederick S. Strong.****1st Brigade.—Hqrs., Albany, N.Y. Brig. Gen. William A. Mann.****Central Department.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Col. Daniel A. Frederick, Infantry, in temporary command.****3d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas.****2d Division.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell. Col. D. A. Frederick in temporary command.****4th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Col. Robert L. Bullard, 26th Inf., in temporary command.****5th Brigade.—Hqrs., Omaha, Nebr. Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr.****6th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis.****Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Major Gen. Frederick Funston.****Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Major Gen. Frederick Funston.****1st Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. James Parker.****2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Douglas, Ariz. Col. Charles M. O'Connor, Cav.****3d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Laredo, Texas. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans.****4th Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.****Western Department.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.****3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.****Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Fort Miley, Cal. Brig. Gen. William L. Sibert.****7th Brigade.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Col. Richard H. Wilson.****Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.****Hawaiian Department.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Major Gen. William H. Carter.****1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T.****ENGINEERS.**

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L, in Philippines, at Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Feb. 4, 1912; E, Galveston, Texas; G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I, Ft. Shafter, H.T.

SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D and H, Texas City, Texas; C, Valdez, Alaska; I, Ft. Bliss, Texas; E, Ft. Shafter, H.T.—arrived June 1, 1913; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F, Cuartel de Infanteria, Manila, P.I.; L, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1910; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, I and L are field companies.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3 and Ambulance Co. No. 3, Galveston, Texas; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.; Field Hospital No. 5 and Ambulance Co. No. 5, Texas City, Texas; Field Hospital No. 6 and Ambulance Co. No. 6, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Field Hospital No. 7 and Ambulance Co. No. 7, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; Evacuation Hospital No. 2, Fort Thomas, Ky.; Ambulance Co. No. 8, Galveston, Texas.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops F, H and Machine-gun Troop, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; A and K, Calexico, Cal., since Sept. 3, 1914; B, D, L and M, San Diego, Cal., since the latter part of December, 1914; C, E, G and I, San Francisco, Cal., since the early part of February, 1915.

2d Cav.—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
3d Cav.—Hqrs. and E, F, G and H, Ft. Ringgold, Texas; A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Troop, Brownsville, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Barracks, H.T.—arrived at Honolulu in January, 1913.

5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Myer, Va.; Troops A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Troop, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P.I.—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived in P.I. Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived P.I. Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

9th Cav. (colored).—Address entire regiment at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., except Troop L, which is at Ft. Apache, Ariz.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops F, G and Machine-gun Troop, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops A and B, Harlingen, Tex.; C, Mercedes, Tex.; D, Dana, Tex.; E and H, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.

13th Cav.—On patrol duty on Mexican border. Hqrs. and entire regiment at Columbus, N.M.—except I at Ft. Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—On border patrol duty. Hqrs. and A, B, H and Machine-gun Troop, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, E and F, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.; G and H, Del Rio, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., Troops I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Troop, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A, Gint, Tex.; B, Sierra Blanca, Tex.; C, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; D, Fabens, Tex.; E and G, Marfa, Tex.; F, Alpine, Tex.; H, Presidio, Tex.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T. Hqrs. arrived in November, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Aug. 3, 1913.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs. and A, B and C, Brownsville, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

5th Field Art. (Siege).—Entire regiment at Ft. Sill, Okla.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Hqrs. and Batteries A, B and C, Douglas, Ariz.; D, Brownsville, Tex.; E, Laredo, Tex.; F, Eagle Pass, Tex.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.**Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.**

Company and Station.	Company and Station.
1st. Ft. McKinley, Me.	37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	38th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.	40th. Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.
5th. Ft. Williams, Me.	Arrived May, 1915.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.	42d. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.
8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.	44th. Ft. Sherman, Canal Zone.
10th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.	45th. Ft. Amador, for duty at Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.
11th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.	46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.
13th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.	49th. Ft. Williams, Me.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	50th. Ft. Levett, Me.
16th. Ft. Sierman, Canal Zone. Arrived in February, 1915.	51st. Ft. McKinley, Me.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.	52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.
18th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.	53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	55th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived May, 1915.
21st. Cristobal, C.Z., for duty at Ft. Randolph.	56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	57th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
23d. Ft. Wint, Grande Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.	58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
24th. Ft. Preble, Me.	59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	60th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.
27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.	62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.	63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
29th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.	64th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.	65th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.	67th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.	68th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	70th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived March 31, 1912.
36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.	71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
	72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.
	73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.

74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
75th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.

76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

80th. Key West Bks., Fla.
81st. Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.

82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.

84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.

86th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1914.

87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

89th. Ft. Williams, Me.
90th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

91st. At Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived Jan. 13, 1915.

92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
95th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived June 1, 1913.

96th. Ft. Revere, Mass.
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
99th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Dec. 3, 1913.

100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.
103d. Ft. Howard, Md.

104th. Ft. Armstrong, H.T. Arrived June 1, 1913.

105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T. Arrived July, 1909.

106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
107th. Ft. Preble, Me.

108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.

112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

114th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

116th. Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.
117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
119th. Ft. Sherman, Panama.

*Mine companies.
Coast Artillery bands.—1st. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d. Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; 4th. Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th. Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th. Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I.; 10th. Ft. Warren, Mass.; 11th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.; 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—At Schofield Bks., H.T., arrived May 18, 1912.

2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Shafter, H.T., arrived March 30, 1911.

3d Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

4th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

5th Inf.—Entire regiment in the Canal Zone, with station at Empire. Arrived Nov. 25, 1911.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.

7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I. Regiment arrived in Philippines March 4, 1912.

9th Inf.—On border patrol. Address Laredo, Texas.

10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Panama—arrived Oct. 4, 1911.

11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.

12th Inf.—Co. D, Yuma, Ariz.; remainder of regiment, Nogales, Ariz.

13th Inf.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Company and one battalion at Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I.; two battalions at Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island.

14th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. George H. Wright, Wash.; Cos. A and C, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Co. B, Ft. Liscomb, Alaska; Co. D, Ft. Davis, Alaska.

15th Inf.—Hqrs., band and 1st and 3d Battalions and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; Cos. E, F, G and H, Regan Bks., Albany, address there; Cos. I, J, K, L and M, Regan Bks., Albany, address there; Cos. N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, address there; Cos. AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AI, AJ, AK, AL, AM, AN, AO, AP, AQ, AR, AS, AT, AU, AV, AW, AX, AY, AZ, BA, BB, BC, BD, BE, BF, BG, BH, BI, BJ, BK, BL, BM, BN, BO, BP, BQ, BR, BS, BT, BU, BV, BW, BX, BY, BZ, CA, CB, CC, CD, CE, CF, CG, CH, CI, CJ, CK, CL, CM, CN, CO, CP, CQ, CR, CS, CT, CU, CV, CW, CX, CY, CZ, DA, DB, DC, DD, DE, DF, DG, DH, DI, DJ, DK, DL, DM, DN, DO, DP, DQ, DR, DS, DT, DU, DV, DW, DX, DY, DZ, EA, EB, EC, ED, EE, EF, EG, EH, EI, EJ, EK, EL, EM, EN, EO, EP, EQ, ER, ES, ET, EU, EV, EW, EX, EY, EZ, FA, FB, FC, FD, FE, FF, FG, FH, FI, FJ, FK, FL, FM, FN, FO, FP, FQ, FR, FS, FT, FU, FV, FW, FX, FY, FZ, GA, GB, GC, GD, GE, GF, GG, GH, GI, GJ, GK, GL, GM, GN, GO, GP, GQ, GR, GS, GT, GU, GV, GW, GX, GY, GZ, HA, HB, HC, HD, HE, HF, HG, HH, HI, HJ, HK, HL, HM, HN, HO, HP, HQ, HR, HS, HT, HU, HV, HW, HX, HY, HZ, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG, IH, II, IJ, IK, IL, IM, IN, IO, IP, IQ, IR, IS, IT, IU, IV, IW, IX, IY, IZ, JA, JB, JC, JD, JE, JF, JG, JH, JI, JJ, JK, JL, JM, JN, JO, JP, JQ, JR, JS, JT, JU, JV, JW, JX, JY, JZ, KA, KB, KC, KD, KE, KF, KG, KH, KI, KJ, KK, KL, KM, KN, KO, KP, KQ, KR, KS, KT, KU, KV, KW, KX, KY, KZ, LA, LB, LC, LD, LE, LF, LG, LH, LI, LJ, LK, LL, LM, LN, LO, LP, LQ, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LW, LX, LY, LZ, MA, MB, MC, MD, ME, MF, MG, MH, MI, MJ, MK, ML, MM, MN, MO, MP, MQ, MR, MS, MT, MU, MV, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NB, NC, ND, NE, NF, NG, NH, NI, NJ, NK, NL, NM, NN, NO, NP, NQ, NR, NS, NT, NU, NV, NW, NX, NY, NZ, OA, OB, OC, OD, OE, OF, OG, OH, OI, OJ, OK, OL, OM, ON, OO, OP, OQ, OR, OS, OT, OU, OV, OW, OX, OY, OZ, PA, PB, PC, PD, PE, PF, PG, PH, PI, PJ, PK, PL, PM, PN, PO, PP, PQ, PR, PS, PT, PU, PV, PW, PX, PY, PZ, QA, QB, QC, QD, QE, QF, QG, QH, QI, QJ, QK, QL, QM, QN, QO, QP, QQ, QR, QS, QT, QU, QV, QW, QX, QY, QZ, RA, RB, RC, RD, RE, RF, RG, RH, RI, RJ, RK, RL, RM, RN, RO, RP, RQ, RR, RS, RT, RU, RV, RW, RX, RY, RZ, SA, SB, SC, SD, SE, SF, SG, SH, SI, SJ, SK, SL, SM, SN, SO, SP, SQ, SR, SS, ST, SU, SV, SW, SX, SY, SZ, TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG, TH, TI, TJ, TK, TL, TM, TN, TO, TP, TQ, TR, TS, TU, TV, TW, TX, TY, TZ, UA, UB, UC, UD, UE, UF, UG, UH, UI, UJ, UK, UL, UM, UN, UO, UP, UQ, UR, US, UT, UY, UZ, VA, VB, VC, VD, VE, VF, VG, VH, VI, VJ, VK, VL, VM, VN, VO, VP, VQ, VR, VS, VT, VU, VV, VW, VX, VY, VZ, WA, WB, WC, WD, WE, WF, WG, WH, WI, WJ, WK, WL, WM, WN, WO, WP, WQ, WR, WS, WT, WU, WV, WW, WX, WY, WZ, XA, XB, XC, XD, XE, XF, XG, XH, XI, XJ, XK, XL, XM, XN, XO, XP, XQ, XR, XS, XT, XU, XV, XW, XX, XY, XZ, YA, YB, YC, YD, YE, YF, YG, YH, YI, YJ, YK, YL, YM, YN, YO, YP, YQ, YR, YS, YT, YU, YV, YW, YX, YY, YZ, ZA, ZB, ZC, ZD, ZE, ZF, ZG, ZH, ZI, ZJ, ZK, ZL, ZM, ZN, ZO, ZP, ZQ, ZR, ZS, ZT, ZU, ZV, ZW, ZX, ZY, ZZ.

(Continued on page 1187.)

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"PEACE" MENACE TO OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The action of Major Sydney Grant, of the 13th Coast Defense Command, Brooklyn, New York National Guard, in asking the Board of Education of New York city to suppress in all public schools of the city any and all expressions derogatory to military service and military training has come not a day too soon. There is on every hand enough evidence to show that a large subsidized "peace" movement is seeking to control the public schools of the country in the interest of their unpatriotic and dangerous propaganda. In spite of the fact that in our issue of July 23, 1910, we called attention to the disloyal utterances of Prof. P. P. Claxton, then of the University of Tennessee, his name was sent to the Senate a few months later to succeed Commissioner of Education William T. Harris. What influence was behind his candidacy for the place? Isn't the answer plain? Instead of the friends of the Army and Navy making a combined fight against the appointment of such a man to so high and powerful an office—powerful in its opportunity to affect the educational systems of the country—no opposition was forthcoming, and now we have as Commissioner of Education an educator who has publicly gone on record as saying this, according to the Boston Transcript's report of his address in 1910: "After all, the people of the world care very little what flag they live under. A flag means nothing. It is not a reality. They can live under one combination of colors as well as another." A friend of the speaker remonstrated that perhaps we had got hold of a wrong report of this address. We asked Professor Claxton to send us a copy of his speech. He did not reply to our request, so we are privileged to believe that the Transcript report was accurate.

Now the friends of the Services, when they contemplate their lethargy shown at the time of Commissioner Claxton's appointment, must feel exceedingly glad that at the Chautauquas of the country and in other parts of the country addresses can now be made by a man who is identified with the School Peace League and can speak with all the prestige of the highest Federal school position behind him. It is idle to say that school influences cannot shape the destiny of the nation; that, if danger arises, the young men of the country will spring to its defense. That is not what the United States or any other country needs. This over-night military ardor must prove a broken reed. What the country wants is a continuing intelligent appreciation of the value of an army and a navy as means of protecting the nation and averting war. This continuing interest is not to be obtained if the schools are going to turn out each year a multitude of graduates whose ears have been filled with the nonsense about the dangers of "militarism" and the necessity of disarmament as a means to peace.

Former Secretary of the Navy Hilary A. Herbert, in his book on the Civil War from the viewpoint of a Confederate soldier, said that one thing that contributed more than anything else to the spirit of patriotism in the North at the opening of the war was Webster's reply to Hayne, the sublime peroration of which had been declaimed from every school rostrum in the North for years and had given to the youth of the country an exalted idea of patriotic duty. Just as in this instance the Republic was benefited and strengthened by proper school training, so its foundations may be weakened and eventually undermined by such namby-pambyism as that against which Major Grant has so wisely and vigorously protested. The interests of the country now demand that the friends of the Army and Navy broaden this movement against the perversion of the schools to the services of a nefarious propaganda, until it shall include every school in every state, and until the teachers of the coun-

try shall be taught that whatever of absurd peace quackery they wish to advocate outside the school buildings they must leave at the doors of their schoolhouses. With great patriotic societies like the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Army League, the Navy League, the National Guard Associations, both state and national, working to crush this movement against patriotism in our public schools, it ought to be possible to banish from the school system of all the states everything that savors of "peace" twaddle. We print elsewhere in this issue a copy of the letter of Major Grant to the Board of Education, as it may serve as a model to persons in other localities who desire to suppress anti-military sentiments in the public schools.

It is gratifying to learn that others than Major R. R. Raymond, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., protested to the principal, Dr. Wilson, on the appearance in the Manual Arts Weekly, published in Los Angeles, Cal., of an editorial defaming military service. Among those protesting were teachers and others in the school. It is not so pleasing to be told that in the school there exists quite a different set of persons, composed of both teachers and pupils, who pose as advocates of peace and who show their peace-loving dispositions by refusing to stand during the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," by insulting the flag, by slandering Washington and Lincoln as tools of capital, and by proclaiming patriotism the basest of vices. Unfortunately this set is influential, and the whole tone of the teaching of the school, which has about two thousand pupils with a large foreign element, is unpatriotic and harmful. No attention was paid to Washington's Birthday in this school, but a holiday was proclaimed on May 3 on account of the fiesta parade, which is a kind of local advertising or boosting celebration. The school is a magnificent one, but it is suffering from a taint originating in a small group. The danger is that it may spread; in fact, it is spreading. The immediate removal of all teachers who favor the taint mentioned, regardless of their excellence as teachers (for the better teachers they are, the more harm they do), would be a good thing for the city, the state and the nation. Major Raymond's letter to the school paper in which appeared the objectionable editorial appeared in our issue of May 1, page 1099.

JUSTICES AND ENLISTMENT.

The acceptance by Judge Lairy, of the Cass Circuit Court in Indiana, of the explanation of Capt. Thomas F. Ryan, U.S.A., that he had been misinformed by the newspaper upon which he based his criticism of the court in an open letter to the press, resulted in the dismissal of the charge of contempt of court against the officer. Captain Ryan, who was attached to the recruiting office at Indianapolis, was deeply stirred when he read in a newspaper that Judge Lairy had suspended sentence on two youths accused of highway robbery, on condition that they enlist in either the Army or the Navy. The officer thereupon wrote to the press, taking the judge to task for not knowing that the Services are no longer to be considered as penal institutions, and pointing out that only men of honorable character are desired for enlistment. Judge Lairy thereupon cited Captain Ryan on a charge of contempt of court. This was in the early days of last March. In his letter of explanation to the court, Captain Ryan said: "At the time I read the article as published I did not know that the paper did not fairly quote you, and I did not know until I was summoned in this case." He closed his very manly letter of regret and retraction with the frank admission that "it is the plain duty of not only every officer of the United States Army, but every good citizen as well to respect the legally constituted courts of our country."

Although in this instance the protest against the action of the court was based upon a misapprehension, it was a mistake very natural for Captain Ryan to make, for even in these last few years, when so much has been printed about the higher moral standards required in recruits and the change from the old conditions of many years ago, when any and all sorts of men were taken into the military service, there have been unfortunately too many examples of judges who have displayed a deplorable ignorance in such matters, and have sent men to the enlistment officers with a judicial aplomb that has greatly aroused feelings of resentment not only among Army and Navy officers, but also among citizens who respect the uniform, and do not wish to have it associated with the stripes of jail or penitentiary. The discussion that has been aroused by Captain Ryan's case will do the Services a great deal of good in that it directs attention to the point made by that officer in his letter of withdrawal, wherein he says: "My only object in writing my criticism was in my official character as an officer on recruiting service to disabuse the minds of the public on a question which has given the Army great concern. It has been the too common report, quite generally believed, that the Army is a rendezvous for men charged with crime, and it is the most earnest desire of officers connected with the Army to remove this mistaken idea." Captain Ryan might truthfully have added that the responsibility for the general acceptance of that erroneous idea lies largely upon the judiciary, members of which have time and again released confessed and convicted criminals on the promise of putting on the uniform of one of our great military services, as one may see from the preceding report of the action of a Boston judge.

It is to be hoped that Judge Murray, a judge of a

Boston municipal court, was misunderstood by the reporters when he paroled a youth of nineteen years who had been charged with stealing from flats in which he had obtained lodgings, on the promise that the culprit would enter the Army. The young man had been released only a few weeks before from the Concord reformatory and the prison commission was after him for a violation of parole. His attorney, according to the Boston Herald, pleaded that it was proposed to submit him to Army discipline if the court would allow him to go. Judge Murray thereupon decided to give the youth another chance and paroled him in the custody of his attorney. The name of this offender is Marcella A. Sayre. We have had occasion, more than once unfortunately, to comment upon the inability of certain criminal court judges to understand that the Army and Navy are not reformatory institutions, and that good character is one of the requirements for enlistment. One might not be surprised at such judicial action as that of Judge Murray elsewhere, but to have it occur in the cultured precincts of Boston is enough to shake one's belief in the probability that courts will ever learn that the day has passed when criminals can be received into the military service of the United States for correctional purposes.

The transfer of the Coast Artillery Corps to the Navy is one of the propositions submitted to the General Staff. It has, according to reliable authorities, some very staunch advocates both in and out of the Coast Artillery Corps. The suggestion comes from a study of the organization of the military establishments of some of the European nations where the Coast Artillery Corps is used to guard the naval bases as well as to man the harbor defenses. It is urged by those who advocate the change that as the Coast Artillery Corps not only operates in conjunction with the Navy in defending the harbors, but maintains quite a fleet of mine planters and other boats, it naturally belongs to the sea force. Attention is called to the fact that quite a number of Naval Academy graduates have recently entered the Coast Artillery Corps and are numbered among the most efficient officers in the organization. The proposition has hardly advanced beyond the stages of an academic discussion, as such a radical change in the military establishment will excite considerable opposition both among Coast Artillery officers and the officers of the mobile Army. The general theory has been that our coast defenses present an entirely different problem from that of European nations with their comparatively short coast lines. The mobile Army will not only be called upon to defend the immense coast line between the harbor defenses, but also to protect the coast defenses from a rear attack. For this reason Coast Artillery troops are trained and equipped as Infantry, and would have been called upon to serve as such had we intervened in Mexico. It is only recently that Coast Artillery companies have been relieved from duty on the Mexican border. That this question should be taken under consideration is an indication of the breadth of the study which the War College and the general officers of the Army are giving to the question of national defense. Every suggestion that is coming to the General Staff and the War College is receiving the fullest consideration and is looked into from every point of view. Out of all the work that is being done under the direction of the Secretary of War it is believed that a report will come which will stand as the policy of the Department until Congress passes the necessary legislation to give the country an adequate land force. The present war excitement gives those formulating a scheme of national defense their opportunity, and they should be prompt to avail themselves of it. They should make no delay in presenting their report.

A proposal to detail, with the consent of governors of states, Regular Army officers as chiefs of staff with Militia divisions and brigades has been revived in the War Department. It has been suggested that not only the extra colonels, but as many lieutenant colonels and majors as could be spared should be assigned to this duty. Since the reorganization of the Militia very little progress has been made in perfecting it in quite a number of states. Aside from the work that colonels and lieutenant colonels of the Army detailed as chiefs of staff could do in increasing the efficiency of the tactical organizations of the Militia, such officers would be of invaluable service to the War Department in the event of hostilities. They could become acquainted with the qualifications of Militia officers in their divisions or brigades and know more about the actual efficiency and strength of the different units than can be obtained by written reports from Army inspector-instructors. It is believed that at the next bi-annual joint maneuvers an effort should be made to mobilize as many of the Militia divisions and brigades as possible. As a preparatory move in this direction it is urged that requests for officers of the Army of experience should be made by governors for detail as chief of staff. Some of the members of the General Staff believe that the War Department should go further and detail two or three officers to serve permanently with Militia divisions or brigades.

Students attending the camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 25-Aug. 1 this year, will be admitted free of charge into the exposition when in uniform. This will be found a privilege of uncommon value both for pleasure and instruction. The Presidio entrance is only about 400 yards from the camp.

George von L. Meyer comes to the defense of his administration of the Navy against the criticisms of Mr. Daniels, his successor in the office of Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Meyer says: "The Secretary neglects to state, when he refers to the last two years of the Taft Administration, that the House of Representatives, which originates appropriations, was in control of the Democrats on account of the by-elections—that they went into caucus and voted 'No battleships.' It was on the issue that no party could afford to caucus on patriotism, placed before the people by some of the leading papers at my request, that we broke the caucus and obtained, very grudgingly, from the Democrats one battleship for each of the remaining two years." One of the three new battleships is a profitable exchange, no doubt, for the Idaho and Massachusetts, both modern ships, but it does not increase our tonnage. The recruiting of the Navy to maximum strength is ascribed by Mr. Meyer to the decreased demand for labor and he says: "The commander-in-chief of the fleet lacks in its complete equipment about 5,000 men and a number of officers. To put all the ships in commission that could be useful in time of war would require 18,000 additional men and many officers, according to Admiral Badger in his evidence before the Naval Committee this winter; and yet in his letter the Secretary assures the public that the Navy in 1915 is larger, better equipped, and in better condition than in any previous year, while experts know that this is impossible, since many of the battleships have been retained so long in Mexico that fleet maneuvering, vital for efficiency, has been terribly hampered and interfered with. The difficulty in the administration of the Navy at the present moment is due to the fact that the organization in force for four years, founded on a plan to a great extent the outcome of Admiral Mahan's ideas, has been disrupted and disorganized without consulting experts, and nothing has been put in its place." Other points in the recent statement by the Secretary of the Navy are similarly criticized by Mr. Meyer.

Mr. Julius W. Muller is the author of a story now appearing in the Sunday editions of various newspapers describing an imaginary conquest of the United States, entitled, "The Invasion of America." Every statement in these articles involving a fact or a condition is fortified by footnotes that give an official authority for making it. The six instalments printed up to date carry eighty-nine such footnotes that refer the reader by volume, page and dates to the source of information. The completed series will carry more than 150 such references, ranging from the reports of Adjutants General of remote Western states to British, French and German authorities, and covering absolutely all our own War Department reports that bear on the subject. This indicates an amount of study and research and a conscientious adherence to actual facts not usually followed in articles of a similar nature. Furthermore, the articles have been not merely read, but scrutinized critically and studied before publication by men with a thorough knowledge of their subject. As probably no number of American tacticians would agree readily on the proper procedure in the desperate problem of a sudden invasion to be met by our absurdly inadequate resources, there might, no doubt, be differences of opinion as to whether or not the military movements as described would be carried out in actual conditions. Mr. Muller has a sincere and patriotic purpose in the preparation of these articles, and they appeal to popular sentiment in a way that the official reports upon which they are based cannot do. In describing these articles some weeks ago in a brief paragraph as "weird" we used that word according to the original meaning as given by Max Muller in his "Science of Language" as "prophesying what is to befall man." If what Mr. Muller prophesies does not befall, it will give another illustration of the saying that Providence provides for "children, fools and the United States of America."

The decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury declaring that there is no authority for sending United States troops to students' camps will not necessarily result in their abandonment by the War Department. The Secretary of War has asked for another hearing on the question, and it is believed that the matter can be so presented to the Comptroller that he will authorize the War Department to expend the necessary money for the transportation of officers and men of the Regular Army to the camps. In the event that the present decision of the Comptroller shall hold good the War Department will endeavor to hold the camps at places where United States troops are already stationed. The scheme is to hold a camp for the eastern colleges at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for the central western colleges at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; for the southern colleges at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; and for the western colleges at the Presidio of San Francisco. While this scheme may materially reduce the attendance at the camps and will not give the classes as desirable locations for the study of military science as the original plan, the Secretary of War is so anxious to continue the scheme for the training of students that he is ready to adopt almost any consistent plan. The net results of the Comptroller's decision will probably be legislation by Congress at the next session authorizing the holding of the camps and the necessary expenditure for their support. Some recommendations of this character may become a part of the general legislative program which is to be submitted at the next session by the Secretary of War.

"There is nothing that so surprises and annoys men of the Army and the Navy," says the Milwaukee Sentinel, "as the often made remark that they look forward with pleasure and hope to war. Probably there is not a class who have a sincerer, greater dislike for war. Their calling and training, even those who have never had experience in war, is of such character that they know what war would mean to them. They know it better than any other portion of the public. Those who have had experience in actual warfare are doubly well informed of what it means. For them, too, life is sweet. But this is not saying, or even hinting, that the men who have qualified themselves to command in the Army and Navy, and the men who have enlisted to serve in the two branches, are not prepared to do their duty to the utmost when an emergency arises. Nowhere can there be found deeper love for the country and its institutions than in the Army and the Navy. And it should go without the saying to all classes, that nowhere else can you

find men who so constantly keep in mind all signs and movements that indicate the coming of war, though they never have a part in causing war. These facts should be borne in mind by those people who flippantly say, 'Of course the officers of the Army and Navy are constantly itching for war because it means promotion and glory.' The officers of the Army and Navy would gladly forego promotions and the glory, but if war is forced upon them they will always do their duty to their country—they will give it their best service, and, if need be, die for it."

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, who is active in speaking for Germany in the United States, in an address before the University Club, of Brooklyn, N.Y., April 24 said among other things: "With German submarines all about the British Isles, the British battleships are practically useless, and might as well be wrapped up in cotton and placed in the British Museum to be exhibited as curiosities." If the British battleships have been rendered so worthless by submarines, Dr. Dernburg should explain why the German submarines have permitted hundreds of British troop ships, crowded with troops, to have the freedom of the seas from all parts of the world, and without the loss of a single man in nine months. Why do they still permit the transportation of troops from Great Britain to France? Why is German commerce kept off the seven seas, and why do not German warships leave their safe base at Kiel and scour the oceans for the Allies' commerce? Great Britain, too, with her navy as useless as Dr. Dernburg states it is, might easily be invaded. Perhaps the Doctor can explain the good nature of the Germans in not taking advantage of all these opportunities, when he alleges the British battleships are practically useless. The Doctor might also explain why the two German commerce destroyers voluntarily interned at Newport News, and why the finest steamers of the German merchant marine are tied up at docks at New York, Boston and elsewhere, not daring to go to sea.

"After a continuous and uninterrupted run of about 1,200 miles," says a report from the Navy Department, "one of the longest steady runs ever accomplished by American submarines, the Second and Fourth Divisions of the Atlantic Submarine Flotilla have arrived at New York from Pensacola, Fla., via Key West, which port was their last stopping place. The Second Division consists of the D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1 and E-2, and the Fourth Division of the K-1, K-2, K-5 and K-6. The starting point of the cruise was Pensacola, Fla., where both flotillas with their tenders had been engaged for the last four months in drills and exercises in co-operation with a mining division and the Aeronautical Corps stationed at the same place. This is the first occasion that these three elements of the Service have held joint maneuvers. Last fall when the Second Division, comprising the D and E boats, was undergoing its routine annual overhaul at Norfolk, Va., these vessels were criticised as being in unseaworthy condition. Upon the completion of this periodical overhaul which is given all vessels of every Navy, they were assigned to continue their drills and exercises, and their splendid achievement in making a steady run from Key West to New York was accomplished upon the termination of those maneuvers. Their arrival at New York was followed by that of the G-1 and G-2, which left Charleston, S.C., accompanied by the tender Fulton, bound for New York."

An interesting opinion, delivered by Judge Barney, of the Court of Claims, in the case of Major Edwin A. Jonas, U.S.M.C., retired, puts a construction upon the law regulating the assignment of retired officers of the Marine Corps to active duty. By the Act of 1904 retired officers of the Army with their consent may be assigned to active duty of specified kinds, including "staff duties not involving service with troops." By the Act of 1912 any naval officer on the retired list may with his consent "be ordered to such duty as he may be able to perform at sea or on shore" without restriction. The question was whether during the service of Major Jonas as post quartermaster of Marines at the Philadelphia Navy Yard he was regularly and properly assigned to duty, and as bearing upon that question whether the Army or Navy law must be looked to as the source of authority for the assignment of a retired Marine officer to active duty. The case was argued by Mr. George A. King for the officer, and by Mr. Richard P. Whiteley for the Government. The decision of the court is that while the Army law must in all cases be looked to for the pay, it is the Navy statute which constitutes the source of authority for an assignment. As this makes no restriction as to the kind of duty, the assignment by the Secretary of the Navy of the officer to duty as post quartermaster was legal and valid, and the officer is entitled to be paid accordingly.

Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, of New York, an eminent international financier, has returned from a visit to California possessed by the idea that the United States should take measures to secure the territory of Lower California. Its detachment as related to Mexico, he pointed out, renders it of little value to that country. From Mexico it may be reached only by a water route or by a roundabout journey through United States territory. It produces little or nothing, and has as related to Mexico small value of any kind. It is rather a source of trouble than of profit. The United States, on the other hand, owing to the relationship which the Colorado river bears to the Imperial Valley, which lies almost wholly north of the international boundary, would gain large benefits through the acquisition of Lower California. In default of the acquisition of this territory Mr. Schiff contends that somehow, in some way, the Government should arrange for the protection of the threatened Imperial Valley. If there be no authority in Mexico with which we may deal, then the Government of the United States ought to take the matter in hand upon its own initiative, put in the necessary protective works, leaving final adjustments with Mexico to be made when that country shall have attained an era of peace.

An outline of the program of the Pan-American Financial Conference, which will convene in Washington on May 24, and will be attended by representatives of the countries of South and Central America, is announced by John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union. The conference will continue its sessions until May 29, considering such questions as the improvement

of banking, credit and trade facilities in inter-American financial and commercial relations; a development of conditions favorable to placing in the United States loans of Latin American countries, formerly placed almost entirely in Europe; and the betterment of passenger, mail and freight steamship facilities between this country and those of Latin America. The Secretary of the Treasury, William Gibbs McAdoo, will call the conference to order, and the President of the United States will extend a welcome to the delegates. On May 31 the delegates to the conference will start in a special train, as guests of the Government, on a tour of the principal cities and points of interest in the country, which will continue until June 15, ending at New York city. Their first stop on the morning of May 31 will be at Annapolis to view the Naval Academy.

Med. Insp. Sheldon G. Evans, U.S.N., fleet surgeon of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, has recently made a recommendation to the Secretary of the Navy that a fleet medical library be established on the flagship. All books are to be at the disposal of the medical officers of the various ships and freely distributed on receipts. The Department has approved the recommendation, and it will unquestionably result in keeping medical officers, far from medical centers, up to date, and afford them opportunities to study the latest works of the advanced medical minds, which under other conditions has been a difficult problem for them. Journals have been freely distributed by the bureau, and books in a necessarily limited number to each ship, but it was necessarily impossible to furnish each ship with a complete library. All medical officers will now have free access to the latest books.

The London Lloyds offers to pay a hundred guineas to persons paying the number of guineas named below provided the war is not over at the dates preceding the amount of payment required for that particular date: Aug. 31, 1915, 90; Sept. 15, 1915, 85; Sept. 30, 1915, 80; Oct. 15, 1915, 76; Oct. 31, 1915, 72; Nov. 15, 1915, 70; Nov. 30, 1915, 65; Dec. 15, 1915, 60; Dec. 31, 1915, 55; Jan. 15, 1916, 50; Jan. 31, 1916, 45; Feb. 15, 1916, 40; Feb. 28, 1916, 35; March 15, 1916, 33; March 31, 1916, 30; April 15, 1916, 28; April 30, 1916, 25; May 15, 1916, 22; May 31, 1916, 20; June 15, 1916, 18; June 30, 1916, 15; Dec. 31, 1916, 5. Thus the man who names Aug. 31, 1915, will get 100 guineas for every 90 guineas he pays, provided the war is not over by that date, and the man who pays five guineas for Dec. 31, 1916, will be paid 100 guineas provided the war lasts beyond that date.

We receive from the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Capt. A. M. Ferguson, 14th Inf., secretary, a set of excellent maps of the European war, compiled and prepared at the schools, based on the latest and best data available. The series includes an outline map of the European war zone and the following detail maps: Western Theater; French-Belgian-German Operations; Austria-Russian Operations; German-Russian Operations; Italian-Austrian Frontier; Turkish-Allies Operations. The maps have been compiled with great care and accuracy from authoritative sources, the general map on the scale of fifty miles to the inch and the detail maps on the scale of sixteen miles to the inch. The set complete, in a Manila map case, is for sale by the Book Department of the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, for \$1 postpaid.

A radio station in the Navy League headquarters in New York city during the stay of the fleet has been installed and is operated by the Radio Club of America as a courtesy to the Navy League. The station is intended for use in the transmission of official messages between the Hotel Ansonia—the headquarters of Admiral Fletcher—and the Atlantic Fleet. The Radio Club of America is a scientific organization composed of men interested in experimental and amateur operation of radio communication. Its president is George Eltz. The station was erected on May 8 under the direction of Mr. Paul F. Godley, with the assistance of the board of directors of the club.

The sounding done by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in the vicinity of Key West has proved so valuable that the Navy Department has requested the extension of the work in the region further to the westward. The principal work of the last season was a very close examination of the west channel from a point west of Man Key for a distance of ten miles to a point south of the eastern side of Marquesas Key, and an examination of the doubtful portions of the channel from Key West to Dry Tortugas. A depth of twenty-eight feet of water is indicated on the charts, but many shoals and coral heads with only twenty-two feet of water above them were found.

A fine collection of prints of old vessels of the Navy is on exhibition at the New York Public Library, New York city. The collection will be on view during the entire visit of the Atlantic Fleet in room No. 112. An introductory group of prints treating of the beginnings of navies and war vessels in general is followed by pictures of well known vessels and naval engagements, of portraits of famous officers of the old Navy, and of autograph letters of some of the best known commanders of the U.S. Navy.

Prof. Brander Matthews, of Columbia University, is quoted by the New York Sun as saying: "The greatest university in the country is West Point. It trains one for character, and the young man has to have habit and habit means character. There is no second chance at West Point. That is what makes it a great institution, for one of the things that will take the average young man a long time to learn in life is that there is no second chance."

The War Department has granted permission to the Massachusetts Training School to encamp at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point for eight days, beginning July 4. This, it is stated, is the first time that such permission has been given to a state. One hundred or more are expected to make the trip.

CAVALRY DRILL AND ORGANIZATION.

By Lieut. Col. Farrand Sayre, 7th Cav.

IN TWO PARTS—PART II.

(Part I. was published May 8, page 1132.)

Drill in single rank is simpler than drill in double rank. There is less for the soldier to learn. The time required for mastering the technicalities of the drill in single rank is about half that required for double rank.

Aside from the question of the suitability of the double rank as a charging formation, what are the advantages claimed for the drill in the Cavalry Service Regulations, 1914? So far as I know them, they are as follows:

- (a) "The drill has great mobility."
- (b) Use of signals.
- (c) Leadership.
- (d) Fan shaped deployments.
- (e) That it shortens columns and facilitates the handling of cavalry masses.

(a) The expression "the drill has great mobility" is sometimes heard; but it is not clear what is meant by it. It is true that the horses were ridden pretty hard at the Cavalry camp of instruction at Winchester, Va., in 1913, but they might have been ridden just as hard if they had been formed in single rank and in troops instead of provisional squadrons. A form of drill might hamper or diminish the mobility of the troops being drilled, but could scarcely add anything to it. Mobility depends on the speed and condition of the horses, their shoes, packs, etc., not on the drill. If flexibility or pliability are meant, the advantage in this respect is all with the single rank drill. In double rank changes of direction are ordinarily made by wheels by platoons on a front of sixteen men; in single rank similar changes are made on a front of four men. With the double rank formation, in order to march a route column to the rear or form a line to a flank in route column, each platoon must ordinarily make two changes of direction and march its own length before it is fairly started. The fact is that wheels by fours cannot be made without loss of formation, that the right of each platoon must always be on the right or in front introduce an element of rigidity into the double rank drill which frequently causes delays, especially in movements to the rear or by the flank. The rallies, the wheels by fours and the individual about are expedients introduced to compensate for this lack of flexibility. They do not compensate for it fully because they are attended by loss of formation. This could readily be shown by requiring troops to execute some other movement immediately after a rally, a wheel by fours or the individual about. Suppose that a squadron comes under shrapnel fire, and must move quickly to a flank for cover and immediately afterward finds a favorable opportunity for using rifle fire. If it is in single rank it can move quickly to a flank by wheeling by fours and can immediately dismount to fight on foot. If it is in double rank and gains ground to a flank by rallying, it is thrown into such disorder that it cannot reform without considerable delay. The Cavalry Service Regulations say (Par. 481): "The line of platoon columns (or the line of squadron masses) favors deployment to the front and is advantageous in utilizing the small folds of the terrain; however, it is not favorable to a deployment to a flank." Similar formations in single rank may be deployed readily to a flank. A line in double rank is easier to lead, provided it continues to move to the front or makes only slight changes of direction, than a line in single rank of the same numerical strength, because it is shorter. If the same number of men were arranged in four ranks they could be led still more easily. In other words, a column is more easily led than a line. But in order to fight we must deploy. The maximum of fighting efficiency is to be expected from the line in single rank because every man can be brought into contact with the enemy; and the double rank is under the disadvantage that it cannot move to a flank or to the rear readily without loss of formation.

(b) Signals can be used quite as well with single rank formations as with double rank formations. They were used freely in most of our regiments before the appearance of the "Tentative Drill Regulations" or the "Cavalry Service Regulations." There is no basis of comparison of the two systems on this head. The fact that signals have been required in connection with the double rank drill has extended their use; and, even if we discard the double rank, signals will be more generally employed in the future than they have been in the past.

(c) Leadership exists in the Cavalry Drill Regulations in a slightly different form from that in the Cavalry Service Regulations. Under the Cavalry Drill Regulations the commander could always become the guide both in gait and direction by giving the command, "Follow in trace." Exercises in leading were prescribed (Pars. 383, 384, 385, 386, 547, etc.), and the commander was always the guide when charging or rallying (Pars. 346, 532, etc.). Under the Cavalry Service Regulations he can cease to be the guide at any time by indicating the gait and direction (Par. 455). The commander often wishes to supervise the execution of his commands, and he cannot do so while he is the guide. The arrangement prescribed in the Cavalry Drill Regulations is often the most practical one; but leadership could be made normal instead of exceptional without changing our formation and organization. The control of the gait is an important function of command. The commander should be the guide as to gait or should indicate it. The gait should not be subject to such mechanical rules as those of Par. 8, C.D.R., and the Cavalry Drill Regulations could be improved by omitting that paragraph.

(d) Fan shaped deployments may be used as readily by single rank formations as by formations in double rank. They have their limitations; the commander does not know exactly where either of his flanks will rest when the deployment is completed. For this reason they cannot be used in extending a line occupied by other troops or when for any other reason the location of a flank is important. The importance of fan shaped deployments has been greatly exaggerated. They apply only to deployments to the front from column, and deployments of this character are usually made by orders from the commander directing each unit to designated points, by designating units for the performance of certain duties or by personally leading them to desired positions. Deployments are ordinarily made to a flank when practicable. Cavalry avoids deploying to the front in the presence of an active mounted enemy because it cannot be done without holding the leading unit at a walk or a trot. The commander will ordinarily prefer to direct the march of his column so as to bring it upon the ground which he wishes to occupy and then form line to a flank. In deployments to a flank the single rank possesses a great advantage over the double rank.

(e) A column of platoons in double rank is shorter

than a column of fours of the same numerical strength, but the column of platoons cannot be used as a marching formation anywhere in the United States. The column of platoons does not possess, for us, the importance assigned it by the Cavalry Service Regulations. There seems to be no good reason for us to adopt formations which are suitable only for operations in France or Germany. The length of columns depends on the number of men who can march abreast, and this depends on the road. If it is known that the roads and bridges ahead of us are wide enough to permit eight men to march abreast, we can, under the provisions of the Cavalry Drill Regulations (Par. 602), march in column of eights. It is not likely that we will ever have an opportunity to march with a front of sixteen troopers. When it is desired to assemble a large number of men in a small space (for concealment, etc.), the "masses," "column of masses," and "line masses," provided for by the Cavalry Drill Regulations, afford as dense formations as any in the Cavalry Service Regulations. Distances and intervals may be reduced to zero if desired.

The provisional organization of our Cavalry regiments into seven units (six squadrons and machine-gun unit) is difficult to handle. It is worse in this respect than the Russian and Austrian regiments of six squadrons, and their organization is not so good as that of the German and French regiments, which have four squadrons only. On this subject Balck says (Taktik, Vol. 11): "Six-squadron regiments actually offer a temptation to make detachments, as they are unwieldy in difficult country; cannot, even under favorable conditions, be controlled by the voice of a single leader, and necessitate the introduction of an intermediate unit between regiment and squadron, the so-called 'division,' consisting in Russia of two, in Austria of three squadrons. Four-squadron regiments are more easily managed, and are capable of deploying quickly in any direction—even from the most unfavorable formation, the column of platoons and the regimental column (mass). They can form line from route column more quickly than the six-squadron regiment (this movement taking four minutes in the former and six minutes in the latter), and their size actually demands that each regiment be kept intact and employed as one unit. * * * Thus, tactical considerations argue for four-squadron regiments, considerations of economy for six-squadron regiments."

In regard to three-squadron regiments he says: "Three-squadron regiments possess great mobility, but are so weak that the personality of the regimental commander is not properly utilized." Here it should be remembered that the European squadron is smaller than the American unit of the same name.

In regard to single rank for cavalry, Balck says: "Lord Wellington objected to a second rank, even when cavalry had to charge cavalry, because it did not augment the shock power, but increased disorder. Prince Frederick Charles likewise believed the single rank formation to be the formation of the cavalry of the future. It is claimed that the single rank formation has greater mobility than other formations; that it facilitates movements and assembling after a charge; and that it suffers less from fire. On the other hand, it is claimed that the single rank formation is difficult to handle and easily pierced, and that it breaks easily during movements, whereas a second rank, if provided, fills gaps occasioned by losses and resists any hostile troops that may have succeeded in breaking through the front rank."

Conservatism and considerations of economy have prevented the single rank formation of cavalry from being tested to any considerable extent in Europe; it has, however, been thoroughly tested on the American continent, and the objections, which Balck mentions, "that it is difficult to handle" and that "it breaks easily during movements" have been found to be groundless. There seems to be no good reason for thinking that it is "easily pierced"; the utility of the men who "fill gaps occasioned by losses" does not justify the existence of the entire second rank; and "hostile troops who may have succeeded in breaking through the front rank" can be taken care of better by a second line than by a rear rank. On the other hand our observation and experience warrant us in believing that the advantages which he mentions are real and important.

ANTI-MILITARY PROPAGANDA IN SCHOOLS.

Seeing in a newspaper that a public school principal of Brooklyn was carrying on an anti-military propaganda in his school, Major Sydney Grant, recruiting officer and second in command of the 13th Coast Defense Command, better known as the 13th Regiment, Coast Art., of Brooklyn, visited the school. He found enough there to warrant him in addressing, on April 23, the following protest to President Churchill, of the Board of Education of New York city:

"In public school No. 165, Brooklyn, the pupils of certain grades sing, as part of the school exercises, the anti-military song, 'I Didn't Raise My Boy to be a Soldier.' The principal of that school, Mr. Alexander Eichandler, has publicly announced that the sentiments against military service expressed in that song have been discussed by him with the children during the last few years and that, following the suggestion of a pupil, he has taught and is teaching that song. Furthermore, on the bulletin board in the main hall is a grossly unjust pictorial reflection upon soldiers, and elsewhere in the school building are posted pictures still further misrepresenting the service which a soldier gives to the state and nation.

"It is unnecessary, of course, to inform you that Art. XI, Sec. 3, of the Constitution of the State of New York, requires that there shall be maintained at all times a force of not fewer than 10,000 enlisted men, fully uniformed, armed, equipped, disciplined and ready for active service; and that it shall be the duty of the Legislature at each session to make sufficient appropriation for the maintenance of such organization. The National Guard, therefore, has as good a constitutional warrant for existence as has the system of public schools.

"Like other officers of the National Guard, I have assumed a military obligation toward the state which is emphasized by the taking of an oath. Part of the duty which we assume in taking this oath is the upbuilding and development of the Organized Militia of the state. As recruiting officer of the 13th Coast Defense Command, National Guard, New York (formerly known as the 13th Regiment, Coast Artillery), I am undertaking, in accordance with my obligation as an officer, a recruiting campaign throughout the Borough of Brooklyn.

"In this work of aiding in the developing of a constitutionally warranted state institution, I believe I should be assured that no obstacles will be deliberately interposed by other state institutions. The opposition to military training in Public School No. 165 is the flowering into formal, open, official encouragement of the

propaganda in the public press against military service, to which propaganda other teachers than Principal Eichandler have contributed.

"I feel I am acting wholly within my rights as a sworn officer of the New York National Guard in calling to the attention of the Board of Education this wholly unjustified attack upon the state military establishment—as unjustified as would be an assault by the officers of the National Guard upon the system of public education."

"Having this belief, I deem it my duty to ask that the Board of Education, without delay, use its authority to suppress in Public School 165, of Brooklyn, as well as in every other school within its jurisdiction, any expression of opinion by any principal or teacher, in the discharge of his or her school duties, that shall disparage or belittle service as a uniformed soldier of the state of New York or the United States."

To this letter President Churchill replied on April 28 that the matter had been referred to the Committee on Elementary Schools for investigation.

HOW OUR WEALTH TEMPTS AGGRESSION.

Not until this great war began had Americans heard suggestions that this country might find itself the victim of a débacle, a downfall, as complete in its way as that which marked the collapse of the great French Empire of Napoleon III. in 1870-71. Since the display of military power due to universal military training in the great continental Powers of Europe, the idea has been slowly but surely making its way into the American mind that this country, so long claimed by its proud citizens to be the greatest country in the world, might fall an easy prey to a great Power of Europe, if it were left alone to work its will upon the United States, without interference from its European neighbors. This idea is treated as an actuality in a book just published by Dodd, Mead and Company, New York, from the able pen of J. Bernard Walker, editor of the Scientific American. The author has the courage of his convictions when it comes to selecting a title, for instead of giving his fellow countrymen something to stir their pride in the eventual triumph of their forces, he boldly gives this uncompromising humiliating name to his work, "America Fallen, the Sequel to the European War."

The fate of the United States is pictured not as occurring years from now, but as an immediate result of the present war, in fact, the fall of the Republic is placed in the month of April, 1916. Germany is chosen by the author as the instrument for working the ruin of the Republic, simply because she best points the moral of unpreparedness on account of the German unity of thought and action, which provide the strongest contrast to the lack of harmonious purpose and co-ordinated effort which characterize the United States. Germany has been beaten in the present war, it is supposed, because of the declaration of war by Holland against her in the fall of 1915 and the entrance of a great Allied army into Holland via the Belgian-Dutch frontier, which took the German army in the right flank and rear, capturing the German centers of artillery and ammunition supplies at Essen and forcing the Kaiser to accept the friendly offices of the Swiss. The Treaty of Geneva, ending the war, was signed on March 1, 1916. By it Germany agreed to pay an indemnity of fifteen billion dollars. The day following the signing of the treaty the Kaiser was the only cheerful man at a gathering of his advisers in the Council Chamber at Potsdam. All but him were cast down by the terrible burden of fifteen billions.

The German Emperor addressed these chosen men of his and told them that by challenging the Monroe Doctrine, and thus precipitating a war with the United States, they could make the American Republic pay them the fifteen billions they owed the Allies. The war, he pointed out, had left the German navy practically intact. It surpassed the American navy. Under a secret agreement with the British plenipotentiary at Geneva, England had promised to assume a neutral position in the event of a German-American war, the Kaiser explained, in consideration of Germany's abandoning the Euphrates Valley. With the fleet of Great Britain out of the question, Germany would command the sea. The Danish Minister is sent for, and in a few moments the island of St. Thomas in the West Indies is sold to Germany for twenty-five million dollars. The sale of the island is kept a profound secret.

Then is disclosed the plan of the Kaiser. Great ocean maneuvers of the German fleet are announced, and all the largest warships of the Empire put to sea without suspicion. Troopships are filled with the best troops that have come through the big war. Not a word is allowed to leak out about these preparations. One by one and from widely separated harbors these ships slip their moorings and pass out into the Atlantic. On March 20, 1916, the last ship in the big naval raid on the American coasts had sailed from Heligoland, as April 1 had been fixed for the attack. On the morning of March 20 appeared a dispatch from Berlin in the American newspapers stating that negotiations were under way for the purchase of St. Thomas by Germany. Other dispatches appeared from day to day, till finally on March 31 came the news that the German government had announced that it had purchased the island and proposed to make it one of the strongest naval bases in the world. That night the President called a meeting of the Cabinet. The Secretary of State, who had returned only late in the afternoon from lecturing in the West on "The Perils of Militarism," could not give much information. The Secretary of the Navy was asked for his opinion. He bristled up at once and said that this country must send an ultimatum to Germany directing a return of St. Thomas or—war. He said that behind the American Navy stood the British fleet. Then the Secretary of State explained that because of this country's refusal to protest against the violation of Belgian neutrality, against the strewing of bombs on the high seas and other alleged violations of the laws of war, the United States had so far estranged the sympathy of the British nation that the latter was ready only to pledge neutrality. The President of the General Board of the Navy and the Chief of Staff of the Army both explained the serious deficiencies in their establishments.

Six hours after the Cabinet meeting Germany declared war. On the night of March 31 German submarines entered the harbor of New York, and penetrating the navy yard torpedoed everything worth destroying there, flooding the drydocks, wrecking the drydocks and several big dreadnoughts and submarines. The same night German submarines put the Panama Canal out of commission and captured the radio plant at Key West, whence the Germans could send code messages in the American code to the U.S. North Atlantic Fleet, then lying off Vera Cruz following the policy of "watchful waiting."

The great fleet of German transports, looking in the voyage across the Atlantic like innocent merchantmen, had meantime reached the American coast. On the night of March 31 two German destroyers cut the cable between Sandy Hook and New York, and soon afterward two transports, heading for the Shrewsbury River as far as the water would permit, landed 1,000 men below Fort Hancock, which was captured by a rush, the few companies scarcely being awakened by the shots of the sentries before they were prisoners. At the same time Fort Hamilton was taken in the same way. The last to fall was Wadsworth, where the four hundred men in the garrison fought bravely against the 1,800 Germans, but about daylight the fort was taken. Thus the mighty seacoast guns and the elaborate system of mortar batteries constituting the defense of New York, being utterly unprotected in the rear, fell into the hands of the enemy.

These forts out of the way, the dreadnought fleet of the German navy passed through the Narrows that day into the Upper Bay, where it anchored, the starboard batteries bearing on the city of New York. The German commander-in-chief sent a demand that the city pay an indemnity of five billion dollars. This was refused by the city authorities and then the fleet let loose a terrible fire upon the city, most of the big skyscrapers being wrecked, together with the power houses of the subway and elevated roads, which practically stopped city transportation. On April 2 the city capitulated and the five billions were paid. Boston was taken in practically the same manner, and Washington itself was captured by five thousand picked bicycle troops, which were landed in the night of March 31 near Annapolis and dashed down to the capital of the nation. Then came the naval battle of the Caribbean, when the American North Atlantic Fleet was virtually annihilated by the coming up of a second German fleet when the first had been almost defeated. So perfect was the preparation of Germany, says the author, and so complete the unpreparedness of the United States that by April 14, or just two weeks after the declaration of war, an army of 200,000 of the picked German veterans of the recent European conflict had been landed on American shores. The seat of Government was transferred to Pittsburgh, but an army of more than a hundred thousand Germans took that city after the 28,000 Regulars and 42,000 Militia effectives—all the great Republic could put in the field to meet the advance—had been defeated.

To Cincinnati went the seat of government. The German government sent an emissary there with a proposal that the Federal Government pay twelve billions and renounce forever the Monroe Doctrine. From the cities the Germans had already collected eight billions. Thereupon the President again called together his Cabinet. The President of the General Board of the Navy and the Army Chief of Staff again showed the hopelessness of expecting to make any headway against the Germans, now that they had captured all the great ammunition and artillery supply centers in the East. Then up rose the Secretary of State to say this: "The President has only to send out a call for volunteers and out of our hundred million citizens ten million would spring to arms before the sun has set." Thereupon the Chief of Staff showed the impossibility of equipping and officering such a force and that without organization it would be only a mob. The Chief of Staff paused, swept his glance over the Cabinet, and said:

"If I may be allowed to state what seems to me the wise course, the truly patriotic course, in this crisis—"

"Certainly," said the President.

"I would suggest that the Government pay this indemnity and write it off on the National Ledger as the cost of being taught the great national duty of military preparedness."

Thus ends this very instructive book, which with little attempt at blood-curdling sensationalism puts clearly before the reader the real dangers hidden in our military impotence and our national indifference to that impotence.

AVIATION NOTES.

First Aero Squadron, Signal Corps,
San Diego, Cal., May 4, 1915.

The aero detachment of one aeroplane, two officers and eight enlisted men arrived at Brownsville, Texas, on April 17, 1915. The machine was assembled and given trial flights on Monday afternoon, the 19th, and on the following day. Tuesday afternoon a reconnaissance flight was made by Lieut. B. Q. Jones, as pilot, and Lieut. T. D. Milling as observer. Climbing to an altitude of 2,600 feet, the machine passed along the international border within American territory. At about 1,200 feet the observer reported that the line of Mexican trenches was clearly visible, although cloud and haze formations made observation difficult. During the flight, the machine was fired at repeatedly from the Mexican side. A scattering fire followed by a volley was directed against the aeroplane. As it is reported that no Mexicans are stationed across the border at this point, it seemed to indicate that a force had been moved to this position in anticipation of the flight. The officers reported that they were not aware of the firing during the flight. The machine was not struck. Later, Lieutenant Jones ascended with Corporal Ruef of the detachment. The machine was being taxied along the ground after landing, when it ran into a ditch concealed in high grass. The fuselage was snapped, the longons being broken beneath the motor bed, so the machine was temporarily disabled.

Lieut. Walter G. Kilner on April 26, while banking in an attempt to rise in a spiral within an imaginary enclosed area, to a height of 500 feet, was struck by a severe puff and thrown further into his bank, causing a side slip. At such a low height, about twenty-five or thirty feet, he was unable to right his machine before striking the ground. The impact was a grazing blow on the left wing. The planes broke the fall somewhat, but the machine was demolished, with exception of the tail. The pilot was uninjured. On the same day (April 26) Lieut. Redondo B. Sutton, in Signal Corps Aeroplane No. 32, experienced a bad side slip while undertaking the restricted area climbing test for junior military aviator. Lieutenant Sutton side slipped almost to the ground before regaining normal control. He avoided a mishap, and escaped with only a rough landing. Rough air is assigned as the cause of the side slip.

Mr. George B. Fuller has reported for duty as mechanical engineer. He has had a wide experience with various large automobile factories; as chief engineer of the Oldsmobile works; factor engineer and manager for the Packard Motor Car Company, and assistant engineer of the Hudson Motor Car Company. He is a graduate mechanical engineer of the Michigan State agricultural and Mechanical College. Mr. Grover C. Loening, aeronautical engineer, has just completed a model of a new military aeroplane. The design is unique, embodying the principles of a variable camber wing, original lateral

control, and biplane constructional features, adapted to monoplanes. A clear field of view is afforded above the plane. This model will be given wind tunnel tests in the aeronautical laboratory at Boston Tech, by Capt. V. E. Clark, aviation section, Signal Corps, who is taking the aeronautical course at that institution.

Lieut. Edgar S. Gorrell is conducting a test of telephone apparatus designed and manufactured by the Western Electric Company, for use in aeroplanes. At present, practically no aeroplane motors are muffled. The noise of motor, the rush of wind through the wires, planes and machine structure, are such that conversation in an aeroplane is impossible, except by shouting when the machine is gliding down, when the motor is either dead or just turning over. A simple device for communication between pilot and passenger is greatly needed.

Flying tests of three candidates for the rating of junior military aviator are now in progress. The three officers taking these tests are Lieutenants FitzGerald, Kilner and Sutton. They commenced their training last fall.

Lieut. Walter R. Taliaferro, Signal Corps, officer in charge of training at the Signal Corps Aviation School, was married on April 29, 1915, to Miss Leicester Sehon, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, San Diego. Only the immediate family were present, owing to the recent death of the bride's father, Captain Sehon, U.S.A. Miss Sehon comes from a well known Army family. She is granddaughter of the late Colonel Rollins, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., a noted authority on ordnance gunnery, and has had ancestors in the Army continuously since the Revolution. Lieut. Edgar S. Gorrell, secretary of the aviation school, acted as best man. After a bridal trip, Lieut. and Mrs. Taliaferro will be at home at 850 A avenue, Coronado, Cal.

Capt. William Lay Patterson, Signal Corps, who has recently undergone an operation at the Mayo Brothers' Hospital, Rochester, Minn., is reported recovering. He will spend three months' sick leave in Washington, D.C. Lieuts. Dana Palmer, 3d Inf., and Earl L. Canady, 13th Cav., have recently reported for duty as aviation students.

OUR NAVAL GUNS.

In a letter to ex-President Taft dated May 7, Congressman A. P. Gardner expresses his agreement with Secretary Daniels that the broadside of the Pennsylvania with its twelve 14-inch guns is mightier than the broadside of the British dreadnought Queen Elizabeth, with her battery of eight 15-inch guns, and this in spite of the fact that the British projectile is over 500 pounds heavier than ours. The British projectile weighs 1,920 pounds; ours weighs 1,400 pounds. But, asks Mr. Gardner, "why does the Secretary pick out the Pennsylvania, which will not be complete till next year, to compare with a vessel now bombarding the Dardanelles forts? Why not take the New York or the Texas as the standard of comparison? They are the only two ships in commission in the U.S. Navy which carry guns bigger than twelve inches in diameter. Each of these ships has a battery of only ten 14-inch guns. In other words, the weight of their broadsides is 14,000 pounds as against a broadside from the Queen Elizabeth weighing 15,360 pounds. In a naval battle an inch or two in the diameter of the guns is not likely to make so much difference as a little better team play in the working of the guns. In fact, last winter there was testimony before the Committee on Naval Affairs in Washington to the effect that some people thought we made a mistake in adopting a 14-inch naval gun instead of a 12-inch naval gun. After all, it is pretty safe to assume that the naval officers of the various nations have some degree of sense, and that there is a pretty strong argument in favor of each of the types of big guns.

"As a matter of fact, I have not heard of anyone turning up his nose either at the 13½-inch gun or at the 14-inch gun or at the 15-inch gun. Our naval guns would be all right if we had enough of them and enough of the right sort of ships on which to mount them. Unfortunately eighty of our big guns are mounted on pre-dreadnoughts, a type of battleship about as much up to date as a two-cylinder automobile. Likewise, sixteen other of our big guns are mounted on the two near-dreadnoughts, Michigan and South Carolina, which were relegated on March 3, 1915, to the second line of battleships.

"If you want to know how our big guns compare in number with those of foreign nations, turn to page 859 of the U.S. Navy Year Book for 1914, Senate Document No. 637. You will find there a table headed 'Large Guns,' which shows the number of guns from 11 inches to 15 inches, built and building, belonging to each of the great naval Powers. The totals are as follows: Great Britain, 564 large guns; Germany, 320; United States, 224; France, 204."

NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE.

The National Security League issued a public announcement in New York city on May 10, making an appeal for an American Army of 1,000,000 volunteer workers for national defense. The League said recent events make it clear that until a satisfactory plan for disarmament has been worked out by the world the United States must adequately prepare itself against any possibility of attack or invasion. The letter is signed by Joseph H. Choate, honorary president; Alton B. Parker, honorary vice president; S. Stanwood Menken, president, and Henry L. Stimson, chairman of the Army committee. Copies were forwarded to present and former members of the Cabinet, members of Congress, Governors of states and territories, Mayors of all American cities, chambers of commerce and boards of trade, colleges and universities, university clubs and alumni associations, patriotic organizations and women's clubs. "All American citizens" are invited to accept receipt of the letter through the press.

The appeal solicits public support for the following program of better national defense: Legislation correcting present wasteful methods of military appropriation and disbursement, the adoption of a definite military policy, a stronger and better balanced Navy, a larger and better equipped National Guard and the creation of an organized reserve for each branch of our military Service.

It is the plan of the League to make national defense an issue at the coming session of Congress. With this in view, it is announced, branches are being organized all over the country, especially in districts of opposition. Steps have already been taken for branches in 200 cities.

The letter charges that there are barely 30,000 mobile troops in the continental United States, that these are scattered and poorly equipped, that our National Guard is below its paper strength in men, equipment and effi-

ciency; that our coast defenses are inadequate; that our submarine flotilla "exists chiefly on paper" and that target practice has been neglected or altogether omitted.

"Since there is no assurance that the United States will not again become involved in war," reads the letter, "and since a peaceful policy, even when supported by treaties, is not sufficient guarantee against war, of which the subjugation of Belgium and the present coercion of China by a foreign Power are noteworthy examples, and since Congress has failed to follow the carefully considered plans of our naval and military advisers, it is clear that we can no longer entrust our safety to the mere negotiations of peace."

All those interested are invited to send their names and contributions to the National Security League, 31 Pine street, New York.

THE SUMMER INSTRUCTION CAMPS.

One of the features of the Tobyhanna camp of instruction this year will be the use in directing the fire of field artillery of captive balloons which are being used so extensively in Europe for finding the range for field howitzers and heavy artillery. It has been found that they are more useful for this work than aeroplanes or any other method of locating the enemy for long range firing. Officers can be sent up in captive balloons and with powerful field glasses can direct artillery fire with wonderful accuracy. The balloons are sent up to such an elevation, and so far back from the enemy that they are rarely ever hit by even the most powerful balloon guns. Connected with the batteries by telephone or telegraph lines, they are able to give specific directions to battery commanders. The chief advantage over aeroplanes is that they are more stable and can be kept in one spot so that more accurate calculations can be made in finding ranges.

Advices have been received from New York that that state will send the 1st Regiment of Field Artillery and the 2d Battalion of the 2d Regiment of Field Artillery to the Tobyhanna camp of instruction. The regimental headquarters and the 2d Battalion, 1st New York Field Artillery, will be at Tobyhanna from Aug. 18 to Sept. 7. The 1st Battalion will be there from Aug. 29 to Sept. 7. The 2d Battalion, 2d Regiment, will attend camp from June 27 to July 6.

The Marine Corps battalion will be at Tobyhanna from Sept. 8 to Sept. 30.

A FRANK CONFESSION.

If there be any who imagine that our article of last week, "The Lessons of the European War," presents too favorable a showing for Germany we would call their attention to the striking accord between our statements and those contained in a leading editorial in the London Times of April 20, received since we wrote. It says:

"In spite of welcome local successes, such as we rejoice to record this morning, the war has undergone little apparent change during the last six months. That is the great point which the government ought to impress upon our people. On Oct. 20 the Germans had been in possession of Lille for seven days, and they are there to-day. Sir Henry Rawlinson had found himself unable to attack the passage of the Lys at Menin, and Sir Douglas Haig was just beginning his share of the long and desperate conflict which eventually resolved itself into the battle of Ypres. Since that time the line of the Allies in the West has only undergone small local variations, generally effected at a heavy cost. On Oct. 20 the Russians had begun the grand sweeping movement which in three weeks drove the enemy out of Poland altogether; but the enemy came back again. Despite the intervening violent fluctuations, it is surprising at how many points the Eastern front on April 20 resembles that of Oct. 20. The Germans are rather more favorably placed in the area between the Lower Niemen and Augustovo, and, on the other hand, they are no longer on the Vistula south of Warsaw, they have lost Przemyśl, and they are steadily weakening on the crest of the Carpathians. These are great gains to the Allied cause, and Russia has fought a grim and stubborn fight, but she has much to achieve before she can carry the war into German territory, the object that matters most. In the West the enormous preliminary task which has to be undertaken before Germany can be invaded by the Western Allies has scarcely been begun. The gains of the Allies are chiefly represented by a small patch at Neuve Chapelle, a mile or two in Champagne, some narrowing of the German projection at St. Mihiel, and certain substantial but limited advances in the Vosges. The changes of line in the last six months would hardly be noticed by a map-maker. No dwelling upon the enormous German losses, upon the results of attrition, upon the busy preparation of the Allies and their increased resources, can alter the substantial fact that the battle line in the West stands very much where it did in October. It is this fact which the government should constantly tell the nation, instead of dwelling upon minor encouraging points. It is no answer to say that Neuve Chapelle proves this thing and the other. Neuve Chapelle really proves the magnitude of our task, and the swiftness with which the best laid plans may go awry.

In the outer theaters of the war the position at present shows few signs of progress. The official statements about the Dardanelles leave much unsaid. We supported the attack on the Dardanelles, and remain confident that it will be renewed with vigor when conditions permit. It is, nevertheless, clear that it was undertaken with haste and insufficient consideration, that it was imperfectly planned, that grave mistakes were made, and that the real operation has still to be begun. In all this sphere of operations we are now practically on the defensive, and, when we attack, it is for a defensive purpose. At the same time, we know very little of what is going on across the Indian Ocean in East Africa. While the Indian Press cheerfully discusses turning German East Africa into a Sikh colony, it is not plain that a single inch of German territory in this area is in our possession.

"Great events are undoubtedly impending at various points in the theater of war, and if the methods by which the public have been persistently guided to wrong judgments are to be pursued, any further definite change in the situation, should it be favorable, may be instantly and wildly hailed as the beginning of the end. It is therefore specially important that the truth should be told now, and it may be summed up in the acknowledgment that, as we have said, in the actual zone of hostilities we stand very much where we did six months ago. We have repelled another great German onslaught—more determined even than the first rush for Paris; but we have actually taken no serious step forward since we moved from the Marne to the Aisne in September. No one has a right to condemn the stationary character

of the conflict, and to urge any premature action now in any quarter would be supreme folly. We urge the government rather to use every effort to make the nation understand how small is the progress yet attained on land, and how great and manifold are the sacrifices which must still be faced. Ministers have got into the habit of making speeches which almost imply that the armies being raised in this country are in themselves the measure of our success. Until those armies have been launched against the enemy, they had better dwell rather upon the formidable nature of the struggle still before us. Every word that has been said about the great and incomparable services already rendered by the navy is amply justified, for the Royal Navy has swept the Germans from the seas and dominates the whole position to an extent which the public has not fully grasped. Yet even praise of the navy should be coupled with a frank recognition of the fact that the battle strength of the German High Sea Fleet is greater now than when the war began. So far as this country is concerned, we believe the gravest change which has occurred, as compared with last August, is the lessened confidence in the government."

BRITISH REPORT ON GERMAN WAR METHODS.

Viscount Bryce, formerly British Ambassador at Washington, and now chairman of a special British government committee appointed to investigate and report on "outrages alleged to have been committed by German troops during the present war," has submitted the report of the committee to Premier Asquith. The committee was appointed by Premier Asquith on Jan. 22 last, and was given broad instructions to investigate "alleged outrages, the maltreatment of civilians, and breaches of law and established usages of war." A great number of witnesses were examined and a mass of evidence was submitted. The report is a severe arraignment of the German military sweep across Belgium. The most important findings of the committee are summed up in the following conclusion at its close:

"It will be seen that the committee have come to a definite conclusion upon each of the heads under which the evidence has been classified. It is proved:

"(1) That there were in many parts of Belgium deliberate and systematically organized massacres of the civil population, accompanied by many isolated murders and other outrages.

"(2) That in the conduct of the war generally innocent civilians, both men and women, were murdered in large numbers, women violated, and children murdered.

"(3) That looting, house burning and the wanton destruction of property were ordered and countenanced by the officers of the German army, that elaborate provision had been made for systematic incendiarism at the very outbreak of the war, and that the burning and destruction were frequently where no military necessity could be alleged, being indeed part of a system of general terrorization.

"(4) That the rules and usages of war were frequently broken, particularly by the using of civilians, including women and children, as a shield for advancing forces exposed to fire, to a less degree by killing the wounded and prisoners, and in the frequent abuse of the Red Cross and the white flag.

"Sensible as they are of the gravity of these conclusions, the committee conceive that they would be doing less than their duty if they failed to record them as fully established by the evidence. Murder, lust and pillage prevailed over many parts of Belgium on a scale unparalleled in any war between civilized nations during the last three centuries."

The report makes an official document of sixty-one printed pages, or upward of 30,000 words, accompanied by maps, showing the various routes of the army and the chief scenes of desolation. It states at the outset that 1,200 witnesses have been examined, the depositions being taken by examiners of legal knowledge and experience, though without authority to administer an oath. The committee also submit extracts from a number of diaries taken from the German dead, chiefly German soldiers, and, in some cases, officers.

Of the causes of the acts charged the report says, in part:

"In all wars many shocking and outrageous acts must be expected, for in every large army there must be a proportion of men of criminal instincts whose worst passions are unloosed by the immunity which the conditions of warfare afford. Many of the worst outrages appear to have been perpetrated by men under the influence of drink. Unfortunately, little seems to have been done to repress this source of danger.

"In the present war, however—and this is the gravest charge against the German army—the evidence shows that the killing of non-combatants was carried out to an extent for which no previous war between nations claiming to be civilized furnishes any precedent. That this killing was done as part of a deliberate plan is clear from the facts hereinbefore set forth regarding Louvain, Aerschot, Dinant and other towns. The killing was done under orders in each place. It began at a certain fixed date. Some of the officers who carried out the work did it reluctantly, and said they were obeying directions from their chiefs. The same remarks apply to the destruction of property. House burning was part of the program, and villages, even large parts of a city, were given to the flames as part of the terrorizing policy.

"Citizens of neutral states who visited Belgium in December and January report that the German authorities do not deny that non-combatants were systematically killed in large numbers during the first weeks of the invasion, and this, so far as we know, has never been officially denied. If it were denied, the flight and continued voluntary exile of thousands of Belgian refugees would go far to contradict a denial, for there is no historical parallel in modern times for the flight of a large part of a nation before an invader.

"The German government have, however, sought to justify their severities on the grounds of military necessity and have excused them as retaliation for cases in which civilians fired on German troops. There may have been cases in which such firing occurred, but no proof has ever been given, or, to our knowledge, attempted to be given, of such cases, nor of the stories of shocking outrages perpetrated by Belgian men and women on German soldiers."

"The excesses recently committed in Belgium were too widespread and too uniform in their character to be mere sporadic outbursts of passion or rapacity. The explanation seems to be that these excesses were committed—in some cases ordered, in others allowed—on a system and in pursuance of a set purpose. The purpose was to strike terror into the civil population and dishearten the Belgian troops, so as to crush down resistance and extinguish the very spirit of self-defense. The pretext

that civilians had fired upon the invading troops was used to justify not merely the shooting of individual franc-tireurs, but the murder of large numbers of innocent civilians, an act absolutely forbidden by the rules of civilized warfare."

Associated with Lord Bryce on the committee were Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir Edward Clarke, Sir Alfred Hopkinson, H. A. L. Fisher, Vice Chancellor of the University of Sheffield, Harold Cox and Kenelm E. Digby.

SAFETY FOR NEUTRAL SHIPS.

Secretary of State Bryan has received from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin the text of an official declaration by the German Government of its policy with respect to American and other neutral ships meeting German submarines in the naval war zone around the British Isles and in the North Sea. This declaration, which was made public on May 12, was handed to Mr. Gerard by the German Foreign Office, which explained that it was being issued as a "circular statement" in regard to "mistaken attacks by German submarines on commerce vessels of neutral nations." It reads:

"(1). The Imperial German Government has naturally no intention of causing to be attacked by submarines or aircraft such neutral ships of commerce in the zone of naval warfare, more definitely described in the notice of the German Admiralty staff of Feb. 4 last, as have been guilty of no hostile act. On the contrary, the most definite instructions have repeatedly been issued to German war vessels to avoid attacks on such ships under all circumstances. Even when such ships have contraband of war on board they are dealt with by submarines solely according to the rules of international law applying to prize warfare.

"(2). Should a neutral ship nevertheless come to harm through German submarines or aircraft on account of an unfortunate [word missing in text] [mistake?] in the above mentioned zone of naval warfare, the German Government will unreservedly recognize its responsibility therefor. In such a case it will express its regrets and afford damages without first instituting a prize court action.

"(3). It is the custom of the German Government, as soon as the sinking of a neutral ship in the above mentioned zone of naval warfare is ascribed to German war vessels, to institute an immediate investigation into the cause. If grounds appear thereby to be given for association of such a hypothesis, the German navy places itself in communication with the interested neutral government, so that the latter may also institute an investigation. If the German Government is thereby convinced that the ship has been destroyed by Germany's war vessels, it will not delay in carrying out the provisions of Par. 2 above. In case the German Government, contrary to the viewpoint of the neutral government, is not convinced by the result of the investigation, the German Government has already on several occasions declared itself ready to allow the question to be decided by an international investigation commission, according to Chapter 3 of The Hague Convention of Oct. 18, 1907, for the peaceful solution of international disputes."

This circular does not cover the attitude of the German Government toward the treatment to be accorded to Americans and other neutral non-combatants, men, women, and children, on board vessels flying the flag of England, France, or Russia. The absence of any allusion to the principle involved in the Lusitania case is believed to mean that the statement was prepared and was ready for promulgation before the destruction of the Lusitania on May 7. Several days usually have been required for messages to come to Washington from Ambassador Gerard, by roundabout cable relay route.

STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH ARMIES.

In a speech in the House of Commons April 21 Lloyd-George made an interesting statement concerning the supply of troops, saying:

"There has been a good deal of discussion in the last five or ten years upon a possible expeditionary force. I am not aware that anyone has ever recommended that the expeditionary force should exceed six divisions. What has happened? After eight months of war there are more than six times as many men out there fighting for this country, fully equipped, and now supplied with adequate ammunition, and every man who dropped has been replaced. (Cheers.) I say that is one of the most magnificent feats of organization, and I do not believe it has ever been done before in the history of any other country. (Cheers.) I think it is fair to Lord Kitchener that that fact should be fully recognized, and not only fair to Lord Kitchener, but it is also due to those who laid the foundations of the organization, the expansion of which has enabled Lord Kitchener, with his singular organizing ability, to turn out this prodigious force, this immense force, and equip it for the war. (Cheers.) Therefore, it is not fair to deal with this question as if some stupendous thing had not been done. No other country in the world has had the same problem to face. We have had to turn out so many more men than the other countries engaged in the war. They had only to turn out the men for whom they had provided in peace times. This country and the War Office had had to turn out six times more men than anybody in this House ever suggested would be sent abroad as an expeditionary force."

Upon this statement the military correspondent of the London Times at the front thus comments:

"From this statement it has been inferred in some quarters that we have thirty-six divisions now abroad, and some people assume that they are all in France. The Chancellor of the Exchequer made no such claim, and such deduction from his statement is altogether unwarranted. The government know how many divisions are operating in the seven theaters of war covered by their activities, and, if there are thirty-six in all, then the only deduction which will occur to those who know how many we have in France is that an excessive proportion are detached upon secondary operations and diversions."

"The period of great and decisive operations in the principal theater is close at hand. It finds us with six other campaigns on our hands, all needing men and ammunition. There is scarcely a man in our armies in France who does not ask daily when the new armies are coming out, and there is no one who is able to give a satisfactory reply. England is literally crammed with troops at the moment when decisive operations in the western theater are imminent, and if our operations are not successful the blame will lie with the Cabinet, and nowhere else."

SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT WINS POLO MATCH.

The final match for the Peninsula Cup on the Exposition Field at San Francisco, Cal., was played May 1 between the Southern Department team and the team from the 2d Division. The Southern Department team was an easy winner, scoring in all fifteen goals. The game was considered the best of the season. Each team had beaten civilian teams to get in the finals. By handicap the Southern Department allowed the 2d Division three goals.

It is significant that although the best eligible civilian teams entered this tournament, the finals were fought out by Army teams. The Southern Department has made a record which it is believed has not been equaled by an Army team. It has played a total of nine games and has lost but two, and one of these defeats occurred on penalties by half a point, although they had scored eight earned goals to their opponents' five.

Mr. James C. Cooley, one of the best polo experts in the country, in writing for the San Francisco Chronicle about the game said, in part:

"The infinite advantage that good ponies and systematic team work can give a team was most clearly shown. On the 2d Division team are some more than fair hitters. Their ponies do not compare with those of the Southern Department, and their team work was far short of that shown by Captain Hennessy's team. The 2d Division started off well and scored first, but as soon as the Southern Department got warmed up the result was never in doubt. This latter team won with the greatest ease, scoring in all fifteen goals. The Southern Division scored five goals, which, added to their handicap of three goals, gave them a total of eight, so far as goals were concerned. So it can be seen how easy was the victory of the Southern Department."

"The Southern Department has developed a team game which is quite in a class by itself. They have in Wilson and Hammond two forwards who are quite the best in the Army. These play to each other the way no other Army forwards attempt to do. Wilson I consider by far the best number one in Army polo to-day. Hammond is playing better polo in every match and toward the end of the tournament has got a great deal more dash and spirit into his work. He is exceptionally well mounted and his direction is very good, quite as good as that of almost any civilian player that I know. He is a most dangerous man to allow away with the ball with a clear field before him, as he is very accurate and very steady."

"The greatest improvement so far as any one individual is concerned is that of Surles. This player in the first two or three matches that he played was so weak that Lieutenant Lucas was substituted in his place. In the special match for the California cups, when Army players and civilians were mixed up together, Surles played on the winning team. That his team won was in a great measure owing to his personal efforts. Since that date he has played really good polo. There is no one on the Southern Department team whom I would choose in preference to him as a number three for an Army team. I say this with all due regard to the good work of Lieutenant Brown and Captain Morris."

"The tournament that has just closed may be a more important one than at first seems apparent. It has brought Army players and civilians together, and both are benefited. The future of polo in America depends largely, to my mind, on what can be developed in the Army. The future of the Army in this country will not be hurt by the fact that the officers of that Army play polo. We who love polo want to see it developed to the greatest possible extent. To those of us at all interested in the welfare of the Army it does not come amiss that the welfare of the game is bound up with the training of an American Cavalry officer."

The summary of the polo game is as follows:

SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT, U.S.A.			Hdep.
No. 1—Lieut. A. H. Wilson	.....	2	
No. 1—Lieut. J. H. Hammond	.....	1	
No. 3—Lieut. A. D. Surles	.....	1	
Back—Capt. F. B. Hennessy	.....	2	
			6
SECOND DIVISION, U.S.A.			Hdep.
No. 1—Lieut. William Dean	.....	1	
No. 2—Lieut. R. E. Anderson	.....	1	
No. 3—Capt. W. V. Morris	.....	1	
Back—Lieut. Frank Keller	.....	0	
			3
FIRST PERIOD.			Time.
Goals.	Made by and team.		
No. 1—Lieutenant Dean, 2d Division	.....	3:31	
No. 2—Lieutenant Hammond, Southern Dept.	.....	0:51	
No. 3—Lieutenant Hammond, Southern Dept.	.....	0:33	
SECOND PERIOD.			
No. 4—Lieutenant Anderson, 2d Division	.....	1:26	
No. 5—Lieutenant Wilson, Southern Dept.	.....	0:52	
No. 6—Lieutenant Wilson, Southern Dept.	.....	0:41	
No. 7—Lieutenant Surles, Southern Dept.	.....	0:28	
No. 8—Captain Morris, 2d Division	.....	0:44	
No. 9—Lieutenant Hammond, Southern Dept.	.....	0:51	
THIRD PERIOD.			
No. 10—Lieutenant Hammond, Southern Dept.	.....	0:51	
No. 11—Lieutenant Hammond, Southern Dept.	.....	0:50	
No. 12—Lieutenant Surles, Southern Dept.	.....	0:29	
No. 13—Lieutenant Hammond, Southern Dept.	.....	1:19	
FOURTH PERIOD.			
No. 14—Captain Hennessy, Southern Dept.	.....	0:46	
No. 15—Lieutenant Anderson, 2d Division	.....	4:51	
FIFTH PERIOD.			
No. 16—Captain Morris, 2d Division	.....	0:58	
No. 17—Lieutenant Wilson, Southern Dept.	.....	3:19	
No. 18—Lieutenant Surles, Southern Dept.	.....	1:09	
SIXTH PERIOD.			
No. 19—Lieutenant Hammond, Southern Dept.	.....	6:18	
Quarter goal penalty against Keller for safety; half goal penalty against Hennessy for foul cross.			
SEVENTH PERIOD.			
No. 20—Lieutenant Surles, Southern Dept.	.....	5:31	
Half goal penalty against Dean for foul cross.			
EIGHTH PERIOD.			
No goals scored.			
Southern Department by earned goals			15
Lost by penalties			1/2
Total goals			14 1/2
2d Division by earned goals			5
Allowed by handicap			3
Lost by penalties			8 3/4
Total goals			7 3/4
Referee, James C. Cooley, Meadbrook, N.Y.; scorer and timer, J. Eugene Geer, Hempstead, N.Y.			

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN WARS.

At the annual meeting of the Society of American Wars, held at the Manhattan Club, New York city, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commander, Capt. Francis Marion Gibson; senior vice commander, Lieut. Rufus G. Shirley; junior vice commander, Jessie W. Reno; recorder, Major W. Tyson Romaine; treasurer, Lieut. Col. Henry S. Sternberger; registrar, Capt. Henry F. Quackenbos; genealogist, Louis E. De Forest; historian, George Abbott Stevens; chancellor, Lieut. Paul R. Towne; chaplain, Rev. William S. Hubbell; surgeon, Capt. Frederick M. Dearborn; council, Theodore Roosevelt Pell, William Emory Pettit, Edward A. Ayne, M.D., James Benedict, Edward Simmons Hall.

Interesting speeches were made by Col. E. F. Glenn, U.S.A., Comdr. R. K. Crank, U.S.N., Major William Weigel, U.S.A., and Major W. S. Hubbell, U.S.V. Capt. Francis M. Gibson, U.S.A., presided.

The following preamble and resolutions, urging a proper preparedness for the United States in case of emergency, was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, a terribly devastating and rainously destructive war is now waging between some of the most prominent and powerful nations of the earth, and laying such gigantic tolls of life and property that has never before been equaled in the annals of history, and

Whereas, this widespread destruction and untold distress and suffering has had a most damaging and seriously detrimental effect to a greater or less degree upon all the nations of the world, whether at peace or engaged in war, and

Whereas, the many and varied interests of the United States are so closely interwoven and intimately connected with the belligerent Powers, not only in its fraternal, but in its commercial relations as well, and

Whereas, in consequence of such highly important relations, and the existence of the present deplorable condition, it is a matter of the most urgent necessity for the United States to prepare itself for any emergency that might arise therefrom, tending to disturb its present peace status,

Therefore, be it resolved by the New York Commandery, Society of American Wars, that in the interest of peace and security, and that harmony between the United States and all other nations may not be disrupted, a committee consisting of five (5) of its companions be appointed for the purpose of communicating with, and if possible securing the co-operation of, all other patriotic societies and kindred organizations in the United States with a definite and persistent purpose of demanding such legislation by the Federal Congress as will provide our country with ample and adequate means of national defense, both on land and sea, to the end that citizens of this country, and others seeking its protection in a legitimate way, may follow their avocations in perfect peace, and with an assurance of that absolute security and governmental protection to which they are justly and legally entitled under the provisions of, and in accordance with, the purposes of the Constitution of the United States, and

Be it further resolved, that in order to cultivate, encourage and promote patriotism, the committee will also through the co-operation of other societies influence if possible the legislatures of the several states to enact such laws as will make it obligatory upon all male attendants of the public schools to serve for some stated period in the National Guard of their respective states after their course of instruction has terminated, to the end that such military instruction may not only sow the seeds of true patriotism, but also for the reason that such training when faithfully followed can result only in good, and instill in the minds of the recipients the great benefit of comprehensive discipline and its value as a prime asset to good citizenship, and

Be it further resolved, that the recorder of the commandery shall be the acting secretary of this committee, and that any expense incurred by the discharge of the duties thus imposed upon said committee shall be borne by and paid out of the funds of the commandery.

At the close of the business meeting and before the addresses were made Dr. Frederick M. Dearborn, a member of the society, entertained the companions and their guests with a very interesting lecture and stereopticon illustrations of his travels in South America, for which he received the cordial thanks of the commandery.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER, S.A.W.

The annual meeting of the New York Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War was held at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York city, on April 24, 1915. In addition to the usual reports made at this meeting, the recorder reported that the following resolution, in reference to a national defense, had been adopted by the council of the commandery and promulgated among the membership of the commandery, patriotic societies of the country and to Senators and Representatives to the Congress:

"Resolved, that the council recommends the creation by Congress of a National Defense Commission, which commission shall consider and report annually to Congress upon the measures necessary to assure national safety by adequate defense against invasion, upon the organization and equipment of the Army and Navy, a National Army Reserve, a National Navy Reserve, and the organization and equipment of the military and naval forces of the states, upon a uniform system, as a National Guard, ready to support the Army and Navy and the Reserves."

The following officers and council for the ensuing year were elected: Commander, Comdr. Albert Moritz, U.S.N.; senior vice commander, Capt. John J. Byrne, U.S.V.; junior vice commander, Capt. Charles Weiser, U.S.V.; recorder, Capt. John T. Hilton, U.S.V.; treasurer, Ensign John W. Gilmore, late U.S.N.; registrar, Asst. Engr. William E. Dickey, late U.S.N.; chaplain, Capt. Gustav A. Carstensen, U.S.V.; Council: Col. E. E. Hardin, U.S.A., Major Frank Keck, U.S.V., Lieut. Charles O. Davis, U.S.V., Col. A. L. Kline, U.S.V., Capt. James H. Chalker, U.S.V., Ensign Russell Raynor, late U.S.N., Lieut. Burt D. Wheldon, U.S.V., Lieut. Charles S. Bradock, jr., late U.S.N., Lieut. Clarence W. Smith, U.S.V., Major Louis L. Seaman, U.S.V. Nominating committee: Lieut. Robert J. Daly, U.S.V., Asst. Engr. Nelson Macy, late U.S.N., Lieut. Rene deRussy, U.S.V.

The dinner followed the meeting, at which a number of patriotic addresses were made on the lines of the subject of the above mentioned resolution.

At the fifteenth annual meeting and banquet of the Connecticut Commandery, Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, held at the City Club, Hartford, Conn., a few days ago, the following officers were elected: Commander, Lieut. Col. George M. Cole, U.S.V.; senior vice commander, Lieut. Col. Lucien F. Burpee, U.S.V.; junior vice commander, Lieut. Edward E. Moseley, U.S.V.; recorder, Ensign Louis F. Middlebrook, U.S.N.; registrar, Lieut. Nathaniel G. Valentine, U.S.V.; treasurer, Lieut. Frank E. Johnson, U.S.V.; chaplain, Rev. Henry H. Kelsey, U.S.V. Col. Calvin D. Cowles, U.S.A., and Major Henry R. Stiles, U.S.A., were guests. There were no set speeches, but the members engaged in an informal discussion of the present methods of national defense as compared with those of the War of

1812, the Civil War and the Spanish-American War. General Cole has been the commander of this Connecticut Commandery ever since its organization. He was lieutenant colonel of the 4th U.S. Volunteers in the war with Spain and served in Cuba with that regiment. He is now and has been for a number of years the Adjutant General of Connecticut. The Connecticut delegates to the national congress, to be held in Chicago May 14 and 15, are Lieut. Edward E. Moseley, Capt. A. H. Bronson and Capt. H. H. Saunders.

THE ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY.

Further details are announced this week of the program for the garden party to be given at Governors Island on May 26 for the benefit of the Army Relief Society, under the auspices of Branch No. 1. There will be a company drill by Disciplinary Company, and evening parade by Provisional Regiment, Coast Art. Corps. The polo match will be between Squadron A Polo Club and an Army officers' team. The Officers' Club will be opened for dancing. Also the bowling alley. Supper will be served in the club house after six o'clock. Boats will leave slip adjoining South Ferry every fifteen minutes. The admission price of \$1 includes transportation, the polo match and all military events. Admission to rooms for dancing, and bowling alley, \$1; supper sixty cents. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Charles F. Roe, 35 East Thirty-seventh street; Mrs. Oliver B. Bridgman, 507 Madison avenue; Miss Harriet M. Center, 14 West Forty-eighth street; and at Governors Island Ferry on the day of the garden party.

The Relief Committee of the Army Relief Society, of which Mrs. Charles F. Roe is chairman, responds to the immediate needs of applicants for assistance, finding temporary shelter, providing clothing, paying doctor's bill, securing employment and making monthly payments to destitute widows. This is one of the few large societies in existence which has no salaried clerk, all the work being done by the members; \$8,000 has been paid out the past year for relief work and about the same amount for educational work.

The report of the Committee on Education, of which Mrs. James Brattle Burbank is chairman, has recently been made public. During the year the society has assisted in the education of forty sons and daughters of deceased officers and enlisted men of the United States Army. Of these, seventeen have attended public schools, the society assisting in their maintenance and incidental expenses. Nine are taking a college course; four are specializing in music and domestic science; one is an inmate of the Berkeley School for the Blind; two, whose mother is insane, are being cared for at St. Mary's Home at Port Jervis. A young orphan who has been in the care of the society for ten years is attending Northfield Seminary. Four students have attended private schools, their mothers being employed during the day and unable to care for them.

Of the five young men who have been prepared for the Military Academy during recent years, one will be graduated in June and one of our girls will finish her course at Elmira College. The intimate relations established with students and their parents have brought about results which are most gratifying. Students, in accepting benefits the society offers, show a fine sense of independence and personal responsibility, and are ever ready to take advantage of opportunities to help themselves.

The report notes that the society is indebted to the Mary Washington Chapter, D.A.R., for assistance in the education of one student at Teachers' College; to the Long Island Society, D.A.R., for generous assistance; and to Mrs. Emerson H. Liscum for a scholarship at Elmira College, maintained for several years and again offered for the coming year. The report says in conclusion:

"The Army Relief Society, as one of the leading patriotic societies of the country, is doing a work the value of which it is difficult to estimate, but we are assured that in fitting the children of our dead soldiers to worthily do their part in the life of the nation we are building an imperishable memorial to the valor and devotion of those whose memory it is our privilege to honor."

PASSENGER LIST, U.S.A.T. THOMAS.

Following first class passengers sailed on the U.S.A.T. Thomas from San Francisco, May 5, 1915:

For Honolulu—Hon. James A. Frear, M.C., and wife; Col. L. W. V. Kennon, 25th Inf., and wife; Capt. T. B. Harker, 20th Inf., wife and three children; Capt. C. R. Day, 5th Cav., wife and son; Capt. William B. Cochran, 7th Inf., wife and two children; Capt. J. L. Siner, M.C., wife and child; Capt. P. D. Glassford, 1st F.A.; Edward H. Wisser, son, Brig. General Wisser; 2d Lieut. Howard P. Milligan, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles M. Haverkamp, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. F. W. Bowley, 1st F.A.; Act. Dental Surg. Albert R. White, U.S.A., and wife; Miss Lucy Cary Webb, member family of Lieut. D. N. Swan, jr., C.A.C.; Miss Charlotte S. Wills, nurse, A.N.C.; Mrs. Charles M. Colby, sister-in-law of O. N. Anderson, clerk, Q.M.C.

For Guam—Mrs. Hatton Nash, family of Lieut. E. A. Perkins, U.S.M.C.

For Manila—Lieut. Col. A. W. Yates, Q.M.C., and wife; Major Glen F. Jenks, wife and three children; Capt. C. F. Humphrey, jr., 12th Inf., wife and child; Capt. George E. Ball, Inf., wife and mother-in-law; Capt. James B. Hutchinson, P.S., and wife; Capt. F. L. Munson, 9th Inf., wife and three children; Lieut. Arthur A. Garcelon, U.S.N., and wife; 1st Lieut. G. L. McEntee, jr., 7th Inf., wife and two children; 1st Lieut. William C. Powers, Marine Corps; 1st Lieut. E. N. Bowman, 4th Inf., wife and son; 1st Lieut. William C. Miller, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Luther R. Poust, M.C., and wife; 1st Lieut. R. W. Bliss, M.C., and wife; Mrs. Howard Clarke, wife Captain, Med. Corps; Mrs. Burton E. Bowen, family Lieut. Bowen, P.S., three children and infant; Miss Helen Dunlap, sister-in-law of Lieut. M. J. Herbert, P.S.; 2d Lieut. John E. Creed, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. M. J. Gunner, 27th Inf., and wife; 2d Lieut. Dale F. McDonald, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert H. Barrett, 16th Inf., and wife; 2d Lieut. A. W. Cleary, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. C. C. Stokely, 28th Inf.; Ensign Roy Pfaff, U.S.N.; 2d Lieut. Frank B. Jordan, 27th Inf., and wife; 2d Lieuts. Charles E. Clifford, Floyd Hatfield, Gaston L. Holmes, William F. Maher, Benjamin S. Stocker, all P.S.; Misses Rosanna M. King and Margaret J. Stevenson, nurses, A.N.C.; Miss Frances Brinckle, sister-in-law of Lieut. D. R. Rodney, 8th Cav.; Mrs. Beverly Brown, wife Captain, Q.M.C.; Mrs. Miles P. Refo, jr., family Ensign, Navy; Miss Harriet D. Zarbock, sister-in-law of Lieut. G. H. Wyman, 8th Cav.; Asst. Surg. Cecil S. O'Brien, Talmadge Wilson, Walter W. Cress, Summerfield M. Taylor, M.R.C., Navy; Robert L. Maby, clerk, Q.M.C.; William H. Cox, jr., clerk, Q.M.C., and father; J. T. Swanson, clerk, Q.M.C.; E. L.

Thornton, clerk, Q.M.C., and wife; William Shafroth, son Senator, U.S.S.; George K. Glover, clerk, Q.M.C.; John B. Stobo, inspector public works, Navy, and wife; Frank S. Clarke, clerk, Q.M.C.; Mrs. James L. Haley, wife of Chief Carpenter, Navy; Mrs. M. Demmer, wife Lieutenant, P.S.

Second class, for Honolulu—Charles M. Bassett, Engr., C.A.C., wife and two children; Q.M. Sergt. Jet Grigsby, Q.M.C., wife and mother-in-law; Mrs. Charles R. Bales, family Color Sergeant and two children; Mrs. Murray F. Cady, wife of private, band 1st Infantry; one chief petty officer, U.S.N.

For Guam—Sergt. Major Michael Kearney, Marine Corps.

For Manila—Q.M. Sergt. William A. Winn, Q.M.C., and wife; Q.M. Sergt. Walter E. Cross, Q.M.C.; Regtl. Q.M. Sergt. Stephen Peretsky, 13th Inf.; Q.M. Sergt. Patrick Costello, Marine Corps; Mrs. John B. Bacon, family Chief Yeoman, Navy, and mother; Mrs. Harry Haas, wife Sergeant, Q.M.C.; Mrs. Warren C. Beasley and two children, family Ordnance Sergeant; Mrs. Casper Gerhardt, and child, family Private, Q.M.C.; Mrs. Napier Nunas and son, family Regtl. Q.M. Sergeant, 7th Cav.; Q.M. Sergt. Wilson F. Sturgill, Q.M.C.; Electrician Sergt. 1st Class Harold Morelock, C.A.C., and wife; Mrs. John M. Geiger, and son, family Sergeant, C.A.C.; Mrs. Amer Erickson, wife Petty Officer, Navy; Mrs. Otho Garber, family of Chief Boatswain's Mate, Navy.

In troops' class there were, for Honolulu, 235 casuals and recruits, U.S. Army; 220 enlisted men, U.S. Navy. For Guam, seventeen enlisted men, U.S. Marine Corps. For Manila, Ricardo Aratan, musician, 1st Class, Navy; 326 casuals and recruits, U.S. Army; forty-six enlisted men, U.S. Marine Corps.

VOLUNTARY RETIREMENTS IN THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I note with considerable interest the article that appeared on page 1109 of the May 1 issue of the JOURNAL concerning voluntary retirements, in which it is stated that the recent elimination of the "Plucking" Board does not affect the law regarding voluntary retirement.

Officers who have been considering voluntary retirement should take advantage of the opportunity before the passing of the Personnel bill now being considered by the Roosevelt Board. This bill will doubtless pass the next Congress and it limits the application for voluntary retirement to officers of thirty years' service or more. Officers selected for retirement will be placed in the active reserve list with a graded rate of pay, and with practically no prospect for promotion. Those considering doing so should, therefore, make their application for retirement before July 1, 1915.

The last increase in pay, which in a measure met the increased cost of living afloat and ashore, was obtained with great difficulty and after much effort on the part of officers of the Service. It seems a pity, therefore, that a Naval Personnel Board should be the first to recommend a change in the present law regarding retirement in order to obtain the sanction of Congress for a Personnel bill necessary to relieve the stagnation now existing as to promotions in the various grades. No blame is attached to this board, as it is merely an unfortunate condition of affairs that exists. Something is necessary to relieve the stagnation. However, will not the proposed Personnel bill result in the same "wholesale plucking" for which the board formerly charged with selecting officers for involuntary retirement was so severely criticised?

A great number of officers view with concern the passing of the new bill, and, as suggested by the JOURNAL in a previous issue several months ago, criticisms or suggestions should be made now, and not after the bill has been passed.

Promotion will be practically at a standstill until a Personnel bill has been passed. The vacancies created by retirements for age average about five and a half for the next four years. It is believed, however, that the bill proposed by the Roosevelt Board will surely receive the sanction of Congress next fall, when the present advantages of voluntary retirement will be lost.

Your article in the May 1 issue indicates that the Secretary is inclined to act favorably on applications for voluntary retirement. Should a sufficient number be approved to bring the vacancies for the year up to thirty-five or forty, the normal number that obtained prior to the elimination of the old "Plucking" Board, not only will the applicants receive the benefits of pay that will doubtless be lost after July 1, but also will there be a temporary relief from the stagnation in promotion that now exists.

NAVY.

PUT THE SUBMARINE ON ITS DEFENSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As the progressive development of tactics in war consists in alternately strengthening the powers of attack and defense, will not the next step be in naval evolution to put the submarine on its defense by antagonists of its own species of greater power and speed, furnished with the devices now being studied, and which have been partially applied for the detection of solid bodies in the water at a considerable distance? Their intended use has been to avoid collisions and to communicate signals, but in time of war, should a powerful fleet of submarines be able to detect a long way off the presence of their antagonists, a battle beneath the sea might result in the disabling and destruction of the devil-fish of the enemy's navy now free to an indefensible attack upon the liner and the dreadnought. The personal risk would be tremendous, but with such risks must the fiendish mechanical ingenuities of modern warfare be met.

ERVING WINSLOW.

Boston, May 10.

FEET OR FATHOMS.

The National Marine League of the U.S.A.,

Head Office, Washington, D.C.,

Boston, Mass., May 5, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In all the discussion about "feet and fathom" there has curiously enough been no mention made of the view point of the leadsman. If the term fathom is to be eliminated, how is it proposed to mark the lead line, or in calling the depth is the leadsman to make a hasty mental calculation with each cast of the lead and report the depth in feet? It seems to me that endless confusion is bound to arise.

JAMES OTIS PORTER, Secretary.

DISTANCES SAVED BY THE CANAL.

Study of the distances saved by ships using the Panama Canal shows that the distance between New York and Frisco by water has been reduced to 5,262 miles, that is, the water distance is two-fifths what it used to be. Compared in terms of the overland route between these cities, it is about as if a man who wished to travel from New York to San Francisco were magically transported in an instant to Denver, Colo., there to begin his railroad trip. Three-fifths of the way would be saved before he started.

So far in the use of the canal, says the Canal Record, over forty per cent. of the vessels which have passed through it have been engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States—each of them saving about 7,800 miles on each trip. If their average speed be taken at ten knots, they have averaged a saving of over a month at sea on each voyage from coast to coast. Where formerly the round trip of a 10-knot vessel required about fifty-five days actually steaming, the time at sea for the same trip for the same vessel is now reduced to about twenty-two days. The next heaviest traffic through the canal is between the Pacific coast of the United States and Europe. The canal makes San Francisco nearer to Liverpool by 5,666 miles, a saving of two-fifths of the old journey by Magellan. The distance between San Francisco and Gibraltar has been reduced from 12,571 miles to 7,621 miles, a saving of 4,950 miles or thirty-nine per cent. of the former distance.

From San Francisco to Buenos Aires, via Valparaíso and Magellan, is approximately 7,610 miles; which is shorter than the route through the canal, by which the distance is 8,941 miles. To Rio Janeiro, the distance via Magellan is 8,609 miles; by the canal, 7,885 miles. To Pernambuco, on the eastern promontory of South America, the distance via Magellan is 9,748 miles; via the canal, 6,746 miles. To Para, the distances via Magellan and via the canal are 10,852 and 5,642 miles, respectively.

From San Francisco to Freetown, on the west coast of middle Africa, the distance by the most practicable former route, using the Strait of Magellan, is 11,380 miles. Through the canal and by way of the island of Barbados, the distance is 7,277 miles. With reference to the trade between the Atlantic coast of the United States and the west coast of South America, New York is nearer to Valparaíso by 3,717 miles by virtue of the canal; to Iquique, one of the great nitrate ports, by 4,139 miles, and to Guayaquil by 7,405 miles. From New York to Guayaquil the present distance of 2,765 miles is approximately twenty-seven per cent. of the former distance, 10,270 miles.

As to the Far East, New York is nearer to Yokohama by 3,768 miles than formerly it was by way of the Suez Canal, but the latter route is eighteen miles shorter than the Panama route for vessels plying between New York and Hong Kong. New York is forty-one miles nearer Manila by Panama than by Suez, and 3,932 miles nearer Sydney by Panama. New York is now, by virtue of the Panama Canal, nearer than Liverpool to Yokohama by 1,880 miles, and nearer than Liverpool to Sydney by 2,424 miles.

Secretary Daniels has received a letter from Rear Admiral Moore, U.S.N., commandant of the Naval Station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The letter was dated April 26, and relates in detail progress of salvage operations on submarine F-4 from April 21 to 26. The letter tells of the difficult efforts made to splice cables to go under the submarine's bottom in the heavy swell and the success of raising her eight feet and moving her sixty to seventy-five feet nearer shore, when one of the cables parted. The boat was landed again and a total gain in depth was made of some twenty-four feet, and the estimated total movement toward shore was 120 feet. In another attempt to raise the boat the other cable parted. "As it was necessary to delay to make these splices," says the report, "and it takes a long time to make them in such heavy cables, we desired to send a diver down to examine the submarine, and if it was possible to connect with the salvage valve to see if we could force some air into the boat to lighten her to some extent. This has not before been attempted because of the very limited time that the divers have been able to stay down at the depth necessary to go. But it was felt that we ought to make the attempt to connect the salvage hose and get that relief, if possible. It is deemed absolutely impossible, in view of the weight of the slings and the short time that a diver can stay down and the motion of the sea swell lifting the heavy cables up and down every few seconds, to attach slings to the hoisting pads by means of divers at that depth. On April 25 the weather was stormy and the sea rough at the mouth of the harbor, which made it impossible to risk sending the divers down, and as the splices were not completed and it was deemed impossible to maneuver the tug for swinging the cable under the submarine, and the day was practically lost so far as any movement of the submarine was concerned. The sea on April 26 is too rough for diving, but the wind has moderated to some extent, and it is hoped we shall be able to get the new sling, part chain, part wire cable, under the submarine. Rear Admiral Moore reports on May 9 that "lines aft were not under the lost submarine as at first reported. The only line aft simply caught under one rudder. The after body of the boat down to sand and he must try other means than sweeping to pass lines forward."

Enthusiastic co-operation characterized the arrangements for the Navy Day carnival at St. Helena Training Station, Norfolk, Va., May 1. The people of Norfolk and Portsmouth and of the Navy and Marine Corps worked resourcefully and untriflingly, and from the admiral down to the newest apprenticed seaman there was co-operation of the finest sort. The help and suggestions of Admiral Beatty were invaluable; and Mrs. Beatty, who is president of the Virginia Auxiliary of the Navy Relief Society, shared with Mrs. Barton Myers, chairman of the auxiliary of the Navy Y.M.C.A., the direction of the carnival, through the executive committee. About 1,000 people in Service and civilian life were helping in some way. Planned as a joint benefit for the Navy Y.M.C.A. and the Navy Relief Society, the carnival developed into a community festival. On April 30 a parade was arranged by co-operating mercantile bodies, with industrial and decorated floats, music, Regulars from Fort Monroe, marines from Norfolk Barracks and seamen from the station, together with local Militia.

The program at St. Helena May 1 included representative activities at the station, athletics, maneuvers, dress parade, smoker and a ball on the Richmond. Secretary Daniels was a guest of honor. The day's attendance was about 15,000. The proceeds to be divided will be about \$6,000, shared equally.

In its note on the death of the newly elected president of the Military Service Institution, whose portrait makes the frontispiece, the Journal of that society in its May-June issue says: "Strangely and sadly enough, the succeeding number of the Journal to that announcing the election to the presidency of the Military Service Institution of Gen. George Scott Anderson, U.S.A., retired, must bear the sorrowful tidings of his death. Seated in his favorite alcove of the library of the University Club of New York city, which for several years had been his home, on a cloudless Sunday afternoon of March 7, General Anderson quietly went to sleep while reading his paper, and—as he would probably have expressed it in the whimsical old cadet style—"proceeded to sleep through." For, through all the exigencies of a long and eventful career in which he bore heavy responsibilities and a full share of the strenuous exertions of a soldier's life in many climes, his voice never lost the youthful ring nor his eye the merry twinkle of his cadet days. The old smile was ever ready on his lips and a bit of humorous badinage eager to meet and greet all comers, and they who knew him best cannot doubt that had he known when he drew his easy chair under the drop light that he would not arise from it, he would have sunk into it with undisturbed nonchalance, and greeted old Charon with a joke."

The following was the total degree of completion on May 1 of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy: Battleships—Nevada, 91.7; Oklahoma, 92.9; Pennsylvania, 76.9; Arizona, 59.2; California, 00.0; Mississippi, 17.9; Idaho, 25.2. Destroyers—O'Brien, 97.3; Nicholson, delivered; Winslow, 92.0; Cushing, 92.0; Ericsson, 96.3; Tucker, 61.7; Conyngham, 67.5; Porter, 66.3; Wadsworth, 91.2; Jacob Jones, 68.0; Wainwright, 66.9; No. 63, 19.5; No. 64, 18.6; No. 65, 10.5; No. 66, 10.5; No. 67, 7.3; No. 68, 0.0. Destroyer tender—Melville, 88.0. Submarine tender—Bushnell, 88.3. Fuel ships—Kanawha, 100.0; Maumee, 87.3; Cuyama, 0.0. Miscellaneous—Supply ship No. 1, 13.4; transport No. 1, 13.4. Panama Canal colliers—Ulysses, delivered; Achilles, 96.8. Submarines—G-2 (1), 89.7; G-3 (1), 88.6; L-1, 95.8; L-2, 97.0; L-3, 90.3; L-4, 90.0; L-5, 66.8; L-6, 59.0; L-7, 57.2; M-1, 73.3; L-8, 26.3; L-9, 66.0; L-10, 64.3; L-11, 52.7; N-1, N-2, N-3, 0.0; N-4, 14.5; N-5, 11.9; N-6, 11.2; N-7, 11.2. (1) Contracts forfeited; vessels being completed New York Yard.

The first case of a German submarine taking aboard the crew of a vessel they were about to sink is reported in the sinking of the British trawler Stratton on May 5 in the North Sea. The submarine sank the Stratton by gun fire, first taking the crew aboard. The seacocks of the trawler were opened, but this method of sinking the vessel proved too slow, and four hours later the Germans fired eight shells at the Stratton. The submarine commander said to the fishing skipper: "We do not want to hurt you, but you were taking food to England, and we must stop that." The fishermen were then ordered to embark in a small boat which had been taken from the Stratton. They landed at Hartlepool May 6. Notwithstanding the severe losses they have suffered, the trawlers continue fishing as usual.

In the presence of the aids and bureau chiefs in the Secretary of the Navy's office, Capt. William S. Benson was sworn in as Chief of Naval Operations, which office carries with it the rank of rear admiral. Mrs. Benson and Miss Benson were in the Secretary's office to witness the ceremony, and Admiral Benson was accompanied by his newly appointed staff, consisting of Capt. Volney O. Chase, senior assistant to the Chief of Naval Operations; Lieut. Comdr. Byron H. McCandless and Lieut. Wilson Brown. Mr. G. Earle Yancey, chief clerk of the Bureau of Navigation, administered the oath to Admiral Benson. The pen with which the Secretary signed Admiral Benson's commission was presented to Mrs. Benson as a souvenir.

At the request of Lieut. Col. C. M. Perkins, U.S.M.C., the time of his examination for restoration to the active list has been postponed two months. A board consisting of Col. Charles A. Doyen, U.S.M.C., Col. James E. Mahoney, U.S.M.C., and Capt. William A. Gill, U.S.N., has been appointed to conduct the examination of Colonel Perkins, and held its first meeting on Monday, May 10, at which the postponement was requested. Under the law restoring Colonel Perkins to the active list he is required to submit to a mental, moral, physical and professional examination before the President is authorized to appoint him to the active list.

The capture of the German steamer Macedonia, which had been used as a supply ship for German cruisers, was announced by the British Admiralty April 30. She was taken to Gibraltar. The Macedonia, which belonged to the Hamburg-American Line, was interned at Las Palmas Nov. 13 last, but slipped out several months ago with supplies, it is reported, intended for roving warships, which have since been destroyed or interned.

Fighting has begun between the Villa and Obregon forces east and west of Leon, state of Guanajuato, according to a message received at El Paso, Texas, May 13, from Villa's headquarters at Leon. It was stated Obregon was repulsed to the east, losing 200 killed.

"Excellent as the recent recruiting returns are," the London Times tells us, "the need is vital and immediate for more and more men. There has been great difficulty in making many eligible men understand that their services are urgently required, and there have never been wanting pestilential persons who insidiously hinder recruiting. They are to be found in many bars and workmen's clubs, and one hears stories of their being occasionally roughly handled. Generally speaking, they base their arguments on the doctrine of universal brotherhood,

and if these be backed up by a readiness to stand drinks they run very little risk of maltreatment. The authorities are perfectly aware of what is going on, but it would appear that there are legal difficulties in the way of checking the enemy's best friends or agents."

More than 200 confidential military despatches to President Jefferson Davis from Robert E. Lee, which historians had feared were hopelessly "lost," are to be given to the public by their owner, Mr. Wymberley Jones De Renne, of "Wormsloe," Ga., and are about to be issued by the Putnams under the title, "Lee's Confidential Despatches to Davis, 1862-1865," edited by a Southern editor and historical student, Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman, of Richmond. These despatches appear to be a private file kept by the Confederate President from June, 1862, to April, 1865, and they contain many letters which are expected to throw new light on obscure passages in the annals of Southern arms.

Some interesting facts regarding the present situation in European finance are given in the May circular of the National City Bank of New York. It says the war loans to date stand as follows: Great Britain, \$2,525,000,000; France, \$1,802,400,000; Russia, \$1,065,000,000; Germany, \$3,491,000,000, and Austria-Hungary, \$730,000,000, a total of \$9,613,400,000. This goes far beyond any credit operations known before. The funds have come from three sources—current savings, sales of securities in foreign markets and the pyramiding of credit, meaning the pledging of private or corporate credit as a basis for government credit.

In the official list of successful candidates at large for the U.S. Military Academy, which we published on May 1, the names of Duncan Hodges and F. P. Tompkins appear under Presidential candidates, and are noted as to be admitted; but their names do not appear in the list of eighteen candidates given in order of standing, of whom the last two, B. R. McBride and W. C. Banister, are not admitted because there were no vacancies for them. In reply to a question as to this it is explained that Hodges and Tompkins took the examination with Presidential appointees, but were also nominated by Congressmen.

Under the direction of Mr. Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, seventy inspectors and guards made an inspection of German steamships tied up at the various docks on May 12. It was said to be a usual monthly inspection, but there are those who assert it was for other reasons. It is known that a very close watch has been kept on some ships, loaded with supplies and ready for sea, and there have been hints that some of the vessels have guns aboard secretly stowed away, and have been waiting for a good opportunity to get to sea.

The American steamer Cushing, which arrived at Rotterdam April 30 from Philadelphia, reports having been attacked in the North Sea April 28 by German airmen, who dropped two bombs, and was damaged on her rail and deck. The Cushing was flying the American flag at the time of the attack, and her name was displayed on her sides in huge letters. The Cushing's cargo consisted of 2,491,000 gallons of refined petroleum and 50,000 gallons of lubricating oil.

In order to establish as definitely as possible the details of the torpedoing of the American steamer Gulfight by a supposed German submarine, Lieut. John H. Towers, U.S.N., one of the Naval Attachés of the American Embassy at London, and Naval Constr. Lewis B. McBride, also on duty in London, have been requested by Mr. Walter H. Page, American Ambassador, to make an investigation of the injuries to the steamer.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, has accepted the proposal of the United States Government to place his storage battery in the submarine E-2, which, Mr. Edison has been informed, has been one of the worst behaved vessels of its type in the Navy. Jarring vibrations of an engine on several occasions caused the lead batteries to loosen, and generation of chlorine gas has followed to the danger of the crew, Mr. Edison was informed.

For the two vacancies for midshipmen from the District of Columbia, to be appointed by the President, the following candidates passed the mental examination: L. B. Pelzman and D. A. Powell. These two candidates will be called for the physical examination at the Naval Academy about the middle of June, and if found physically qualified will be appointed at that time.

Fearing that some attempt might be made to blow up or interfere with work at the U.S. Naval Powder Works at Lake Denmark, about five miles from Dover, Del., the force of guards, consisting of Regular Army men, has been increased. Fifty-four men from Fort Hamilton, N.Y., arrived at the plant, which is known as the Picatinny Arsenal, May 9.

The Bethlehem Steel Company in making tests of guns and ammunition on land along the shore of Delaware Bay has entered into an agreement whereby proper notice will be given to fishermen and pleasure boats in Delaware Bay. The shooting hereafter will be done only two hours before and two hours after high tide.

The advance base regiment of marines stationed at Philadelphia will participate in the dedication of the Soldiers and Sailors Monument at West Chester, Pa. It has been arranged that the regiment will go by boat down the river and march fifteen miles overland to West Chester.

A Swiss engineer who has arrived at Geneva from Hamburg said the shipyards there are turning out three finished submarines a month. Two of them, he said, are of the larger class and one of the smaller type used for coast defense.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Surg. James R. Dykes, U.S.N., who has been in ill health for some time, was placed on the retired list on April 21, 1915, for disability incident to the Service. He is a native of Georgia, and was appointed an assistant surgeon in April, 1903. Surgeon Dykes reached his present rank in September, 1912, and has been on duty at the recruiting station at Atlanta.

Lieut. Col. Henry I. Raymond, Med. Corps, U.S.A., after thirty-three years' service was promoted to a colonelcy on May 9, 1915, vice Maus, retired. Colonel Raymond received his academic degree from Wabash College, Ind., his native state. He graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and later served as house surgeon on the First Surgical Division of Bellevue Hospital, New York. Coming into the Army in 1881, he saw service with General Crook on the border in the Apache campaign, and wrote early papers on the occlusive method of treating gunshot wounds. He served in the 3d, 5th and 8th Army Corps during the war with Spain, and in 1899 he was chief surgeon of Lawton's Division in the Philippines. During seven years' service in the Philippine Islands his experience with amebic dysentery led him early (1903) to strongly advocate the use of ipecacuanha as a specific in that direful disease. Under the chief surgeon of the Department of the Lakes Colonel Raymond made the first essay (1905) in the Army toward the numerical reduction of certain contagious diseases by means of prophylaxis. He has also interested himself in many phases of Army recruiting work. His essay on "What Is the Most Effective Organization of the American National Red Cross for War, etc.," received first honorable mention in the Enno Sander Prize Essay Contest for 1907. His last post of duty was at Fort Riley, Kas.

Col. William F. Blauvelt, Inf., U.S.A., was retired on account of the age limit on May 11, 1915, after an active service of over thirty-seven years, which included Indian campaigns and campaigns in the Philippines and China. Colonel Blauvelt, who is the son of Capt. Isaac D. Blauvelt, U.S.V., killed in the second battle of Bull Run, was born in New York May 11, 1851, and entered the Army as a private in Battery D, 4th U.S. Artillery, Feb. 28, 1878. He was appointed a second lieutenant, 15th Infantry, June 24, 1880, and was promoted first lieutenant in 1890 and captain in 1898. He was detailed paymaster in 1902; was promoted major, 16th Infantry, in 1905; detailed paymaster in 1908, and was promoted lieutenant colonel, 10th Infantry, March 11, 1911, and colonel April 28, 1914. As an enlisted man he served throughout the Bannock campaign, participating in the action at Cayuse Station, Ore., on August, 1878. He served with the 15th Infantry in New Mexico, Colorado and Dakota from 1880 to 1890, and was present in the Victoria campaign in 1880. He was Q.M. at Fort Randall, S.D., in 1889, and is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., 1891. Colonel Blauvelt was with his regiment at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and in Arizona to the fall of 1898, when the regiment was moved to Alabama, thence to Cuba in December of the same year. He served as provost marshal at Puerto Principe, and then went with his regiment to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., in 1900. Relieved from duty with his regiment in the United States, he was ordered to China, and served in the China relief expedition under General Chaffee from August to December, 1900, being chief Q.M. of the 2d Brigade, China Relief Expedition. He served with his regiment in the Philippines in 1901; was on recruiting service in New York, 1901 and 1902. Other subsequent service included a detail in the Pay Department, duty with the 16th Infantry and in the Philippines in 1905-1907; Fort Crook, Neb., to 1908, when he was again detailed in the Pay Department, serving at different times as chief P.M., Department of Missouri, and camps of instruction. He was on duty in Washington 1910-1911; with his regiment in Texas to September, 1911, and served with his regiment in Panama. His last post of duty was at Plattsburg Barracks, where he was attached to the 30th Infantry. His son, 2d Lieut. Xavier Blauvelt, is in the Philippines, serving with the 13th Infantry. His retirement causes no promotion as he is an additional number in his grade.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. William H. Forwood, U.S.A., retired, and a former surgeon general of the Army, died at his residence, 1425 Euclid street, Washington, D.C., May 11, 1915, following a long illness. General Forwood was born at Brandywine Hundred, Del., Sept. 7, 1838, and was graduated from Crozier Academy, Chester, Pa., 1856, and the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, 1861. He also received the degree of LL.D. from the Georgetown University. He entered the Army as an assistant surgeon in August, 1861, and served throughout the Civil War. He was severely wounded in battle in October, 1863. He received the brevets of captain and major in 1865 for faithful and meritorious services during the war. During the last year of the war he was in command of the Whitehall Hospital, containing 2,000 beds. Afterward he served in various Indian campaigns and was surgeon and naturalist with Sheridan's expeditions, 1880-2. Subsequently he was stationed in Washington as president of the Army Medical School and was president of Army examining boards. During the Spanish War he built and had charge of the large hospitals at Montauk Point, L.I. He reached the grade of brigadier general and surgeon general in June, 1902, and was retired in the following September by operation of law on account of age. He was an active member of the American Medical Association, the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia, the American Academy of Medicine and other medical and scientific associations, and also was a member of the Cosmos Club of Washington and the Bohemian Club of San Francisco. Since his retirement, in 1902, he made his home in Washington.

Ensign Melvin L. Stolz, of the Navy Aviation Corps, fell to his death May 8, 1915, while making a low altitude flight at Pensacola, Fla. He was killed instantly, according to the announcement by the Navy Department. His skull was fractured when he fell from the aeroplane, head first, while making a vertical dive. Surgeons made efforts within ten minutes after the accident to revive him, but were unsuccessful. Ensign Stolz was born July 29, 1888, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from New York in 1906. He served with the aviation detachment, which did scouting work at Vera Cruz during the American occupation. The funeral was held May 11 with military honors from his late home, No. 610 River-

side Drive, New York city. A detachment of 125 seamen, with officers, accompanied the body to Cypress Hills.

W. Thad Bethea, brother of P.A. Paymr. S. L. Bethea, U.S.N., died at Dillon, S.C., April 29, 1915.

Jack Hayes, eldest son of Lieut. Edgar Hayes, U.S. M.C., retired, and Mrs. Hayes, and grandson of the late Comdr. J. N. Quackenbush, U.S.N., died at Guaymas, Mexico, April 22, 1915. Interment was at Jasper, Ala.

Lieut. Gen. William Henry Beaumont de Horsey, British army, an officer of the famous Light Brigade in its charge at Balaklava, died May 7, 1915, at the age of eighty-nine years. He entered the Army in 1844, became a major general in 1878, and retired in 1883. He was decorated for gallantry in the Crimean war.

Mrs. Pauline Sainsbury Purviance, wife of Capt. Samuel A. Purviance, U.S.A., retired, whose death at San Diego, Cal., May 5, 1915, we briefly noted in our last issue, died suddenly of diabetic coma after a short illness. She was born Nov. 4, 1886, in New York city, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Sainsbury, and married Captain Purviance Oct. 12, 1909. Mrs. Purviance had been ailing for some time.

Mrs. Helen Sloan Danenhower, widow of Lieut. John W. Danenhower, U.S.N., who was one of the survivors of the De Long Arctic expedition, died May 9, 1915, at her home, 12 West Tenth street, New York city. She was a daughter of the late George B. Sloan, of Oswego, N.Y., a former Speaker of the Assembly.

Mrs. Katherine Lansing Beall, wife of Mr. Pendleton Beall, son of Col. and Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall, U.S.A., died at Cincinnati, Ohio, recently.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. Augustus M. Clark, U.S.V., died at Newark, N.J., May 12, 1915. He was an assistant surgeon and surgeon of Volunteers in the Civil War, and received the brevet of lieutenant colonel for faithful and meritorious service during the war. The remains will be interred in Arlington National Cemetery.

Mr. Joseph De Long, whose 100th birthday, on Oct. 28, 1913, was marked by a public celebration in the neighborhood in which he lived, died early May 10, 1915, at his home, No. 62 Devos street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Mr. De Long was in his 102d year. One of his nephews was the late Lieut. Comdr. George Washington De Long, U.S.N., who headed the Jeannette Arctic expedition in 1879. Mr. De Long said he had attained his great age because he came of sturdy stock, because his habits were regular, and because he did not worry. He is survived by four sons, the youngest of whom is fifty-eight years old. Also surviving him are two daughters, twenty-seven grandchildren, twenty-six great-grandchildren and two great-great-grandchildren.

Thomas Scott Brooke, brother of the late Lieut. Edward H. Brooke, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Parke, wife of Col. John S. Parke, U.S.A., died at Portland, Ore., April 27, 1915.

With the skull fractured and the head almost severed the body of Charles Semmler, aged seventy-four, a retired enlisted man of the U.S. Army, who had served in the 2d Cavalry, living near Fort George Wright, Spokane, Wash., was found April 26, 1915, in his yard, where it had been dragged after the murder. He had been struck with a pick handle, which fractured his skull. As he fell against a sideboard a robber had almost severed the head from the body with a razor. The body was then dragged fifty feet from the house, which was completely ransacked. Semmler is survived by no living relative. He joined the Masonic order and Odd Fellows at Leavenworth, Kas., nearly forty years ago. At almost the same time he joined the Army. After serving thirty years he was mustered out at Fort Wright when his company went to the Philippines. T. W. Jones, a post ordnance sergeant, aided in the investigation of the murder and assisted in arranging for the Masonic funeral. A firing squad fired the salute at the post cemetery, where the deceased was buried with military honors. Mr. Semmler was one of the veterans that arrived on the Custer battlefield after the fight and helped bury the dead.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Phineas Ellis, of Omaha, Nebr., announce the engagement of their sister, Mabel Irene Clark, to Lieut. Glenn Perrine Wilhelm, 4th U.S. Inf., of Galveston, Texas. The wedding will take place early in June.

Mrs. Alice McBlair Rinehart, of Baltimore, Md., announces the engagement of her daughter, Ella Warden, to P.A. Surg. Fletcher H. Brooks, U.S.N. Miss Rinehart is the daughter of the late Evan Thomas Rinehart and the granddaughter of the late James Warden, of Baltimore. The wedding will be a home affair and will take place in June.

Miss Vivian Gregory and Lieut. Leon W. Hoyt, U.S. M.C., were married in Trinity Church, San Francisco, Cal., May 1, 1915, the date having been hastened in order that the groom's mother and sister, who were about to leave for their home in Ohio, might be present. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. L. Gregory, of San Francisco. Lieutenant Hoyt was formerly on duty at the Mare Island Barracks, but has been stationed at the exposition since the marine guard was detailed for duty there.

The marriage of Miss Anne Gleaves, daughter of Capt. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Utah, and Mrs. Gleaves, and Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre, U.S.N., will take place at St. John's Church, Washington, D.C., on June 16. Capt. and Mrs. Gleaves have rented the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Fitzhugh Magruder in Jefferson place for the month preceding the wedding.

Miss Eleanor Crozier Reyburn and Lieut. Francis Clark Harrington, U.S.A., have selected June 30 for the date of their marriage, which will take place at the summer home of Mrs. John E. Reyburn at New London, Conn. Miss Reyburn is a niece of Brig. Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A.

Miss Ruth Bliss, daughter of Mrs. George Bliss, of Washington, D.C., and Capt. Lewis H. Watkins, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., were married May 12, 1915, at the residence of the bride's mother on Bancroft place. Only a family party attended the ceremony, at which the Rev. Eugene McDonnell, S.J., of St. Aloysius's Church, officiated. The only attendants were Miss Ruth Jones and Capt. James A. O'Connor, U.S.A. George Bliss, jr., gave his sister in marriage. Following a reception, to which one hundred or more guests were asked, Captain Watkins and his bride left for Cleveland, Ohio, where the former is on temporary duty. Later they will go to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Miss Frances Moale McCoy, daughter of the late Lieut. James E. McCoy, U.S.A., and granddaughter of the late Gen. John Gibbon, U.S.A., was married to Mr. Joseph Bancroft Hill, of Baltimore, at the residence of the

bride's cousin, Dr. John H. Gibbon, in Philadelphia, Pa., May 5, 1915. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Monsignor Fisher, of St. John's Church. Mr. and Mrs. Hill will reside in Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Clark, of Los Angeles, Cal., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mabel Irene Clark, to Lieut. Glenn P. Wilhelm, 4th U.S. Inf.

Lieut. James L. Underhill, U.S.M.C., and Miss Jeanette Miller were married in Philadelphia, Pa., May 5, 1915. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James W. Williams at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Harold McFarland, Jenkintown. The father of the bride gave her away.

Lieut. Horatio Ireland Lawrance, 9th U.S. Inf., and Miss Rose Lyndon Shorey, daughter of Mrs. T. H. Mussett, of Laredo, Texas, were married April 27, 1915, at St. Peter's Catholic Church, Laredo, Texas, in the presence of the bride's relatives and a few intimate Army friends of the groom. The wedding was hastened by unexpected orders to the groom from the War Department to proceed at once to Little Rock, Ark., for temporary duty. At the conclusion of this duty Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrance will take a honeymoon trip, which will include a visit to the Panama-Pacific Exposition and a trip to Panama.

Mr. and Mrs. John Easter Minter, of Columbus, Ga., announce the engagement of their only daughter, Winnifred Bradley, to Asst. Surg. Robert Lee Crawford, U.S.N., of Washington, D.C., the wedding to take place in the early fall. Assistant Surgeon Crawford is a son of the late E. A. Crawford, of Tallahassee, Fla., and a descendant of a long line of physicians and surgeons, among them being Dr. Crawford Long, who discovered anaesthesia. After serving three years at Vanderbilt University, and later at the Army and Navy Medical College, at Washington, Assistant Surgeon Crawford received his first commission from the Navy Department at the age of twenty-four. "Miss Minter's attractive personality and her musical and literary accomplishments," writes a correspondent, "have won for her a large circle of friends who will be interested in the announcement of her engagement."

Major and Mrs. James L. Bevans, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., have issued cards for the wedding of their daughter, Dorothy, to Capt. Floyd Kramer, Med. Corps, U.S.A., on May 25, 1915.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Black announce the marriage of their daughter, Grace Libby, to Ensign Stuart Day Truesdell, U.S.N., on May 12, 1915, at Chelsea, Mass.

ORDNANCE SERGEANTS, U.S.A.

A correspondent sends the following list of ordnance sergeants, U.S. Army, arranged according to rank. Corrected up to May 1, 1915. Read down in order of columns:

Mann, O.	Chick	Ham	Pearls
Peterson	Blitch	Black	Powell
Prentice	McCue	Gerth	McGhee
Seifert	Regan	King	Murphy
Wilkinson	Thomas	Ring	Durant
Delaney	McKay	Mattis	Hamilton
Fitzgerald	Nelson	Flaherty	Westover
Clarke, H. A.	Bieble	Willotson	Butler
Guinan	Siegmund	Babbitt	Nickum
Marine	Sturdevant	Kulmus	Clayton
O'Donnell	Neville	Vaughn	Tibbets
Blalock	Erbse	Caldwell	Matthews
Guyer	Remling	Colvin	Brown, R. L.
Helm	Gardner	Grebelin	Sayer
Smigorsky	Doyle	Floyd	Broadus
Hawley	Cook	Holt	Rauner
Gheraty	Watson	Hall	Clarke
Bradshaw	Starr	Betry	Mueller
Jenkins	Bray	Peerson	Reith
Rigg	Aldridge	Cooper	McVicar
Sullivan	Souders	Brown, G. W.	Warwick
Synek	Eldridge	Horn	Cain
Martin	Merideth	Holt	Bell
Poyet	Carter	Piersaul	Quickmire
Mack	Trometre	Landers	Eskridge
McLaren	Howland	Ackerman	Marsh
Jones	Cunningham	Eaton	Reidinger
Nichols	Preston	Bonar	Davenport
Cronin	Minter	Wilson	Lynch
Thompson	Tippe	Jahant	McIver
Williams	Bigger	Chamberlain	Woodruff
Bates	Conneau	Ferguson	Muir
Childress	Taliaferro	Glancy	Duncan
Johnson, J.	Dysart	Bandy	Bon
Schmitt	Bruckhage	Hays	Breschler
Park	Woods	Lacey	Davis
Turley	Johnson, A.	Inman	Brest
Feerick	Carrey	Cudmore	Happer
Diehl	Rich	Beck	Goodman
Schafer	Mann, E.	Fischer	Cardwell
Beasley	Lewis, S.	Handel	Lewis, J.
Waterman	Nolan	Benne	Combes
Deeds	Rice	Maas	
Tittle	White	Daly	

ELIGIBLE FOR ORDNANCE SERGEANT.

The following is the official list of candidates who passed the examination held Feb. 1, 1915, for the position of ordnance sergeant:

Roger Q. Andruess, Sergt., 44th Co., C.A.C.
 James H. Barbin, Batln. Sergt. Major, 3d Inf.
 John E. Brown, Master Gunner, C.A.C.
 Homer B. Battenberg, Batln. Sergt. Major, 29th Inf.
 Clay O. Bradley, Sergt., 13th Co., C.A.C.
 Clayton L. Browne, Sergt., Troop I, 10th Cav.
 George W. Coombes, Sergt., Gen. Service Inf.
 James R. Cardwell, Sergt. Major, J.G., C.A.C.
 Hugh Carmack, 1st Sergt., Co. B, 26th Inf.
 Edward Cormier, Sergt., 106th Co., C.A.C. (Mine).
 Joseph G. C. Conrad, 1st Sergt., 106th Co., C.A.C. (Mine).
 Huston E. B. Chapman, Sergt., 155th Co., C.A.C.
 Edward M. Caldwell, 1st Sergt., Battery F, 2d F.A.
 George F. Comstock, Sergt., Co. A., 14th Inf.
 Charles C. Dawson, 1st Sergt., 14th Co., C.A.C.
 George A. Dingee, 1st Sergt., 6th Recruit Co., G.S.I.
 Edward Eccles, Batln. Sergt. Major, 18th Inf.
 Raymond W. Fredrick, 1st Sergt., 49th Co., C.A.C.
 Alfred Goosela, Sergt., 150th Co., C.A.C.
 Eldridge A. Green, 1st Sergt., Co. M, 21st Inf.
 Perry W. Goodman, Batln. Sergt. Major, 26th Inf.
 Richard W. B. Happer, Batln. Sergt. Major, 4th Inf.
 Otho W. Johnson, 1st Sergt., 48th Co., C.A.C.
 Hans C. Johnson, Squad. Sergt. Major, 2d Cav.
 Joseph H. Lewis, Q.M. Sergt., 52d Co., C.A.C.
 James T. Moody, Sergt., Co. M, 15th Inf.
 Fred Mandler, 1st Sergt., Co. A, 3d Inf.
 John K. Murphy, 1st Sergt., Troop F, 3d Cav.
 John McDonald, 1st Sergt., 60th Co., C.A.C.
 Edward J. Maloy, Batln. Sergt. Major, 5th F.A.
 William F. Null, Sergt., 137th Co., C.A.C.

John J. Piorkoski, Sergt., Co. K, 26th Inf.
George H. Osborne, Q.M. Sergt., 6th Recruit Co., G.S.I.
James M. Piercy, Sergt., Co. A, 7th Inf.
Edward Reiter, Sergt. Major, J.G., C.A.C.
Osee L. Rogers, Sergt., 120th Co. (Mine), C.A.C.
Fred Fogerson, Q.M. Sergt., 122d Co., C.A.C.
Charles E. Weinberger, Q.M. Sergt., Troop D, 12th Cav.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Mrs. Clifton Comly is visiting relatives at 529 West Main street, Clarksburg, W. Va.

A daughter was born to the wife of Ensign Lybrand Palmer Smith, U.S.N., May 3, at Boston, Mass.

A daughter was born to Ensign and Mrs. Paul M. Bates, U.S.N., at Honolulu, H.T., April 16, 1915.

A daughter, Leila May Pace, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert Edward Pace, 26th U.S. Inf., April 27, 1915.

A son, Bruce Livingston, jr., was born to Lieut. and Mrs. B. L. Canaga, U.S.N., at Honolulu, H.T., April 25, 1915.

A son, Frank Nickols Shamer, was born to P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. G. P. Shamer, U.S.N., at Philadelphia, Pa., April 30, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert L. Taylor, 21st U.S. Inf., announce the birth of a son, John Randolph, on May 4, 1915, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Col. and Mrs. Frederick Von Schrader left Carvel Hall, Annapolis, Md., last week, and are now visiting Dr. and Mrs. Alleyne Von Schrader at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Lieut. and Mrs. William Nalle, 4th Cav., U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, Lillian, on April 26, 1915, at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

Commodore and Mrs. Underwood, who have spent the winter at Carvel Hall, Annapolis, Md., have gone to their home at 138 West Sixth street, Oswego, N.Y., for the summer.

Capt. and Mrs. William H. Patterson, 12th U.S. Inf., are settled in their new station at No. 14 South May street, Aurora, Ill., during Captain Patterson's tour of duty with the Illinois National Guard.

In the Circuit Court of Sangamon county, Ill., May 8, 1915, a decree of divorce, with right to resume her maiden name of Helen Muir, was granted to the wife of 2d Lieut. Alexander W. Cleary, 13th U.S. Inf., because of "extreme and repeated cruelty."

Miss Jean Worthington, daughter of Rear Admiral W. F. Worthington, U.S.N., returned to Brooklyn May 6 after a delightful visit of ten days in Washington and Annapolis. Miss Margaret Baxter, daughter of Naval Constr. W. J. Baxter, U.S.N., is visiting her cousin, Miss Worthington, at 111 Columbia Heights, and is being extensively entertained by her many Brooklyn friends.

Col. and Mrs. W. D. Beach, U.S.A., who since their arrival in San Francisco from Honolulu on the April transport have been at Stanford Court, leave on May 15 for a ten days' stay in Southern California, and will sail from San Diego on the Finland on May 27 for New York via the Panama Canal. They will spend the summer on Lake George; address, Hulet's Landing.

Among officers' wives who will have charge of the refreshment tents at the garden party at Governors Island on May 26 are: Mrs. Orin B. Mitcham, Mrs. William M. Black, Mrs. A. E. Bradley, Mrs. Edwin F. Glenn, Mrs. E. B. Smith, Mrs. John B. Bellinger, Mrs. Halstead Dorey, Mrs. Thomas Q. Donaldson and Mrs. Albert E. Truby.

The Probate Court at Newport, R.I., May 10, 1915, allowed the will of Col. De Lancey Astor Kane, of Newport, who recently died in New Rochelle, N.Y. Letters testamentary will be granted to his widow, Eleanor Iselin Kane, and Alfred E. Marting, executors of the will. The personal estate is stated not to exceed \$65,000. Colonel Kane was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1868, and resigned from the Army Dec. 8, 1869, when second lieutenant, 15th Cavalry.

Mrs. Brady Green Ruttencutter, wife of Captain Ruttencutter, of Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, H.T., gave a beautifully appointed tea at their quarters on April 21. The motif of the tea was pink and white. A high silver basket of snapdragons of this color was placed in the center of the tea table, while pink and white candle shades shed a soft glow. In other parts of the house were great bunches of ascension lilies. Mrs. Waldo E. Ayer poured the coffee, while Mrs. Vernon A. Caldwell served the salad, with a number of others assisting. During the very pleasant afternoon about seventy-five guests called.

Lieut. Jason M. Walling, 3d U.S. Inf., stationed at Fort Ontario, N.Y., gave an instructive and interesting talk before the members of the Railroad Y.M.C.A. in Oswego, N.Y., May 3. The Lieutenant told of the art of war and of how battles are fought. He explained the organization of our Army and the work allotted to the different branches of the Service. He told of the wagon trains used to draw the ammunition, the wagon trains used to draw food supplies and the sanitary train. He showed methods of moving troops toward each other and of the railroads especially, the railroad centers being much sought after by opposing armies. He explained the method of replenishing the battle line and the various details of an army in the field. He explained movements of armies on an illustrated chart.

Among recent arrivals in New York were the following: Hotel Astor—Major and Mrs. W. A. Phillips, U.S.A.; Lieut. Benjamin Dutton, jr., Ensign and Mrs. D. F. Patterson, Ensign and Mrs. C. C. Jersey, Ensign Paulus P. Powell, Surg. F. C. Cook, Lieut. Douglas W. Fuller, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Allen Buchanan, Lieut. Oscar C. Greene and Ensign John Laurence Fox, U.S.N.; Lieut. Fred S. N. Erskine, U.S.M.C. Hotel Ansonia—Admiral F. F. Fletcher, U.S.N., and family, and Capt. H. McL. P. Huse, U.S.N. Hotel Wolcott—Rear Admiral and Mrs. H. T. Mayo, Lieut. and Mrs. M. Kelly, Lieut. and Mrs. E. C. Raguet, Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Sadler, Lieut. and Mrs. S. E. Holliday, Ensign and Mrs. E. P. A. Simpson and Paymr. Clerk and Mrs. W. E. Lund, U.S.N. Hotel McAlpin—Rear Admiral C. J. Boush, Rear Admiral De W. Coffman, U.S.N. Manhattan Hotel—Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles E. Fox, U.S.N. Army and Navy Club—Lieuts. T. M. Chase, G. M. Russell, R. E. Kimball, J. B. Crawford, R. C. Richardson, jr., U.S.A.; Surg. C. M. Oman, Lieut. C. C. Moses, P.A. Engr. W. B. Day, Lieuts. M. L. Hersey, jr., F. Cogswell and A. D. Bernhard, U.S.N. Later at Hotel Astor—Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Riebe, Ensign E. D. Langworthy, Lieut. W. Le R. Heiberg, Surg. F. C. Cook, U.S.N.; Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Barber, Capt. F. A. C. Gardner, Lieut. J. E. Carberry, U.S.A.; Mrs. J. M. Blackwell, Mrs. D. C. Godwin and Mrs. Gordon Hutchins, wives of Navy ensigns.

Pay Dir. and Mrs. Livingston Hunt were dinner hosts at Newport, R.I., on May 7.

Mrs. Roscoe F. Dillen, wife of Lieutenant Dillen, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Louisiana, is registered at the Hotel Wolcott, New York, N.Y.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan and small son were registered at the Ebbitt, Washington, D.C., during the past week.

Judge Hatch, of Honolulu, is at Carvel Hall, Annapolis, Md., to be near his son, Midshipman Hatch, U.S.N., of this year's graduating class.

Mrs. Lung, wife of Med. Insp. George A. Lung, U.S.N., was hostess at auction at the Torpedo Station at Newport, R.I., on May 7.

Mrs. Thomas T. Craven, wife of Lieutenant Commander Craven, U.S.N., and family will spend the summer at Woodbury Forest, Va.

Mrs. Eugene F. Ladd, wife of Colonel Ladd, U.S.A., was hostess at a luncheon at her Bancroft place residence in Washington on May 7.

Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., has joined Mrs. Palmer and their children at the Dresden, Washington, for a short leave.

Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer is visiting in New York, N.Y., to be near Lieutenant Commander Bulmer, U.S.N., during the fleet review.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels were dinner hosts in Washington, D.C., on May 5, entertaining in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Albert G. Winterhalter.

Capt. and Mrs. James P. Robinson, who have been in Washington for the last four years, will leave early in June for Captain Robinson's new post at Fort Totten, N.Y.

Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A., was host at a stag dinner at the Metropolitan Club, Washington, on May 7, when the judges of the Horse Show were his guests of honor.

Mrs. Caperton and Miss Marguerite Caperton, wife and daughter of Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, U.S.N., have recently arrived at the Muenchinger King, Newport, R.I.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Governor of the Canal Zone, who arrived on May 8 on board the S.S. Advance, is now in Washington to confer with President Wilson and Secretary Garrison on canal matters.

The officers and ladies of Fort Myer, Va., entertained at an informal hop at that post on May 7, which was preceded by many dinner parties. Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Sturges entertained at a large dinner for Mrs. James Wilder, of Honolulu.

Paymr. Frederick K. Perkins, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Utah, with Mrs. Perkins is in New York at the Hotel Astor during the stay of the Atlantic Fleet. Mrs. Perkins came from her home in San Francisco to meet her husband, and they will go to Newport next week; after two weeks there Mrs. Perkins will return to New York and will be at the Hotel Astor for the summer, returning to California in the fall.

Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., at the joint anniversary of the Fusilier Veteran Association and the 1st Light Infantry of Providence at Boston, May 11, spoke for the Army, instancing what it had done for the country, concluding with: "Following every war, from the Revolution down, this country has reduced its Army, and I leave the moral of this to those who are listening to me."

Among those giving dinners at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on May 6, were Col. and Mrs. John Dean Hall, who entertained in honor of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William C. Gorgas; Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Erasmus M. Weaver, who gave a large dinner of twenty-seven guests; Major and Mrs. James Woodruff, Col. Augustus C. Macomb, U.S.A., Capt. and Mrs. William M. Connell, of Fort Myer, Va., and Lieut. George W. Easterday, U.S.A.

Capt. James P. Robinson, U.S.A., who conducted the annual inspection of the University of Illinois brigade May 7, gave that organization exceedingly high praise. Following the inspection and ceremonies various units of the brigade gave exhibitions of the practical military work which has been accomplished this year. Several companies went through close and extended order work. The telegraph and wigwag squads sent messages, while the battery manned their guns. "The cadets are very satisfactory," said Captain Robinson. "I congratulate Major F. D. Webster, U.S.A., the instructor, and the student officers on the work which they have done."

The Paul Jones Association has been organized in Washington with the object in view of rescuing from decay and preserving as a national heirloom the old colonial mansion near Halifax, N.C., where Paul Jones spent several momentous years of his life. He had sought a secluded spot on the coast of North Carolina in despondency over some misfortunes in his previous career, but here he became the protégé of the Hon. Willie Jones and his brilliant wife, and he became an inmate of their elegant home. It is this home that the Paul Jones Association, which is designed to be an organization national in its scope, aims to preserve. The honorary presidents are Mrs. George Dewey, Mrs. Matthew Scott, Mrs. Donald McLean and Mrs. Josephus Daniels; the honorary vice presidents are the ladies of the Cabinet of President Wilson and Miss Ursula Daniel, of Halifax, N.C., who for years past has been preserving the valuable old furniture of the Jones mansion, keeping alive the effort to preserve the place; the secretary is Mrs. E. T. Gregory, of Salisbury, N.C.; the treasurer, Mrs. Herbert Jackson, wife of the president of the Virginia Trust Company of Richmond, Va., and the historian is Mrs. W. O. Owen, of Washington, D.C.

When the national convention of the Dames of the Loyal Legion met in New York city May 13 seven states were represented, as follows: Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, California and Minnesota. Representing Michigan was Mrs. Samuel P. Johnson, daughter of an officer of the Union Army, and Mrs. James Kennedy, president of the Michigan Society, Dames of the Loyal Legion. Michigan, which has figured prominently in all patriotic gatherings since 1865, sent its greetings through its representative and president, Mrs. Johnson in her address at the New York convention told of Michigan's part in the commemoration of the fight for the preservation of the Union, which was brought home so vividly in the forty-eighth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Detroit in August, 1914. Then, touching upon the object of the Loyal Legion and the history of the formation of the legion and its auxiliary, the Dames of the Loyal Legion, Mrs. Johnson said, in part: "Our life should be devoted to the propagation of patriotic devotion to the flag which these soldiers saved from disgrace, and to the inspiration of honor and respect for the memory of those who fought and died to save the Union."

A son was born to P.A. Surg. and Mrs. R. W. McDowell, U.S.N., at New York city, May 1, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lindsay C. Herkness, U.S.A., announce the birth of a son on April 1, 1915, at Manila, P.I.

Capt. Charles F. Bates, 25th U.S. Inf., is at present on leave in New York, and will sail from San Francisco July 5 for his station at Honolulu.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. George C. Remy and Miss Remy will spend the summer as usual at the Gardner House, Jamestown, R.I.

Col. Edward E. Dravo, U.S.A., of Phoenix, Ariz., was a passenger on board the S.S. Philadelphia, sailing from New York for Liverpool on May 8.

The Washington Post for May 11 publishes a picture of Mrs. Robert M. Kennedy, wife of Medical Inspector Kennedy, U.S.N.

Comdr. and Mrs. William W. Phelps will leave Annapolis, Md., early in June for Newport, where Commander Phelps will report for duty at the Naval War College.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. D. D. Tompkins, 8th U.S. Cav., at Manila, P.I., May 9, 1915. She is a granddaughter of Gen. G. S. Grimes, U.S.A., retired.

Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson will spend "June Week" on board their houseboat, the Everglades, at Annapolis, Md. They will go later to their summer home at Southampton, Long Island.

Col. L. M. Maus, U.S.A., and Mrs. Maus left New York May 8 for Maryland, where they will spend several weeks, and then go to Kentucky, and finally during the summer to San Francisco.

Mrs. Henry Fitch and the Misses Fitch will close their apartment at the Parkwood, Washington, the latter part of June and go to Bay Head, N.J., where they have taken a cottage for the summer.

Lieut. Comdr. John G. Church, U.S.N., and Mrs. Church are visiting their cousin, W. C. Church, Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, at his home in New York city, during the visit of the fleet to New York.

Col. George F. Landers, U.S.A., commandant of the Narragansett Defense District, has recently been detailed for duty at the Army War College, Washington, D.C., for which post he and Mrs. Landers will leave Fort Adams, R.I., in August.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. Frank Anderson, who have been spending the past few months in New York to be with their daughter, Miss Dorothy Anderson, who has been studying art in that city, have returned to their Nineteenth street residence in Washington.

Lieut. Maurice R. Pierce, U.S.N., on duty in connection with the construction of submarine M-1 at New London, has completed a visit with Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Everson at the Training Station. They are now entertaining Miss Hazel Webster, of Wakefield, Mass.

Among the boxholders at the Capital City Horse Show during the past week were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Willard H. Brownson, Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Brig. Gen. James Buchanan, U.S.A., Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover and Med. Dir. and Mrs. Francis S. Nash.

Mrs. Robert Whitfield, 22d Inf., gave an informal tea at the Country Club, Douglas, Ariz., Wednesday, May 5. Several of the 22d Infantry ladies motored to Slaughter's Ranch May 6 to have supper at the 22d Infantry officers' mess. In the party were Mesdames Truitt, Wilder, Whitfield and Davis.

Capt. and Mrs. John J. Kingman were dinner hosts at their quarters at Washington Barracks, D.C., May 6, entertaining Major and Mrs. William P. Wooten, Major and Mrs. Gustave R. Lukesh, Capt. and Mrs. Richard H. Jordan, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. E. Winslow and Col. and Mrs. John L. Clem.

The Veteran Corps Artillery of New York on May 10 gave a luncheon at the Union League Club for Capt. Arthur Poillon, 1st U.S. Cav., who left May 11 on the Potsdam for The Hague. He has been appointed Military Attaché to the Legation at the Dutch capital. Major Charles Elliott Warren, of the Veteran Corps, presided at the luncheon.

Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General, U.S.A., is quoted by the Washington correspondent of the New York Times as outlining plans for the elimination of typhus fever in Serbia, and its possible permanent disappearance as a menace to the armies of the world. General Gorgas is reported to be still considering an offer by the Rockefeller Foundation to go to Serbia to take charge of the fight against the plague.

For the benefit of the American Ambulance Hospital, Paris, Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U.S.N., will on June 8 open his rose gardens at Willow Mere, his country place, at Roslyn, L.I. Rear Admiral Ward is an authority on rose culture, and his gardens are among the most beautiful in the country. The roses reach their perfection on June 8, and he has selected that day to throw the garden open for the benefit of the Ambulance Hospital.

Mrs. Walter Fitzhugh Worthington and Miss Jean Worthington, wife and daughter of Rear Admiral W. F. Worthington, are the house guests of their cousin, Mrs. Charles Baltimore Calvert, at Stoneleigh Court, Washington. Mrs. Calvert gave a reception and tea in honor of her house guests on May 13. The rooms were beautifully decorated with masses of pink Maryland roses, white lilacs and dogwood, pink and white being the colors used. The dining room table was ornamented by an exquisite bowl of rare old china filled with pink roses, while pink tulips and smilax banked the windows. Mrs. Bloch, wife of Commander Bloch, U.S.N., served the champagne punch. Mrs. Spence and Mrs. Calvert, jr., daughters of the hostess, served the chicken salad and ice cream. A large and representative gathering of friends and relatives enjoyed a very pleasant afternoon.

Miss Dorothy Bingham, daughter of Colonel Bingham, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., has been specially honored by the San Antonians by being chosen "Duchess of Fort Sam Houston" at this year's carnival. Not only was she honored in that way, but for the first time since the inauguration of the "Battle of Flowers" street parade, about thirty years ago, has an "out of town" Duchess been favored with an individual float. The latter was decorated in red, white and blue shields, and the Stars and Stripes made a fitting canopy to the little Army Duchess. The float was drawn by a spirited team of four bay horses, with uniformed riders, and four young officers, Lieutenants Glass, Kirby, Davidson and McMahon, in full dress uniforms, were the outriders to her float. The applause was great all along the line of march, indicating the popularity of Miss Bingham, as well as admiration for the float upon which she rode attended by her maid of honor, Miss Crosby. During the fiesta fête incident to carnival week Miss Bingham danced most gracefully the Ruth St. Denis Mazourka with Mr. Walter Stoves, of San Antonio, at the Grand Opera House.

A son, Lawrence Chandler Baldwin, was born at Tokio, Japan, April 23, 1915, to the wife of Lieut. Karl F. Baldwin, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

A daughter, Edna Whiting, was born at the Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., May 10, 1915, to Lieut. and Mrs. Kenneth Whiting, U.S.N.

A son, William Kirkham, was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. Joseph L. Topham, jr., 1st U.S. Inf., April 22, 1915, at the Department Hospital, Fort Shafter, Hawaii.

Capt. and Mrs. James A. O'Connor, Corps of Engrs., announce the birth of a daughter, Jean Ellen, on May 6, 1915, in Washington, D.C. Mrs. O'Connor is enjoying a visit from her mother, Mrs. Robert T. Allan, of Redlands, Cal.

One of the closest and oldest friends in Washington of Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, U.S.N., new Chief of Naval Operations, is Rear Admiral Charles Johnston Badger, late commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet.

Lieut. Col. Henry D. Todd, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., will be relieved at Fort McKinley, Me., about July 5, and proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty as librarian at the Coast Artillery School and as editor of the Journal of United States Artillery. He relieves Major James M. Williams, Coast Art. Corps, who is ordered to Manila.

Rear Admiral William Nelson Little, U.S.N., retired, sailed from New York on May 13 on the steamer Morro Castle to touch at Havana and go on to Progreso, Yucatan, returning by the next steamer. At Yucatan he will visit and make an appraisal of the property of the International Lumber and Development Company, which owns territory covering 288,000 acres, devoted largely to the raising of henequen.

"Mothers' Day" exercises of exceptional attractiveness were conducted at Fort Bliss, Texas, May 9, in the 20th Infantry camp. An improvised amphitheater bounded on three sides with immense American flags and a platform decorated with flags, palms and cut flowers, upon which were seated fifty young ladies from the Young Women's Christian Association and the Philaena Class of the First Presbyterian Church of El Paso, made an unusually impressive setting for the program. General Pershing and his staff; Col. George H. Morgan, 15th Cav., with his staff, and Col. Harry C. Hale, 20th Inf., and staff were present and aided in caring for the multitude of visitors who motored out from the city or by street car. The soldiers of both camp and post were present, the congregation being estimated at 1,500, of whom only 900 could be seated. The musical numbers were by Miss Harriet Heermans, Parvin Witte, T. A. Christian, a string quintet of enlisted men and the band of the 20th Infantry. Chaplain W. W. Brander, 15th Cav., led the devotional exercises, including prayer and Scripture reading. Chaplain John T. Axton, 20th Inf., delivered the address of the day, which was a tribute to mother. The arrangements for this service had been entirely in the hands of Co. C, 20th Infantry, following Chaplain Axton's plan of having one organization responsible for each Sunday morning. Lieutenant Gullion and his men worked out the scheme and carried it through to a splendid success.

Mrs. Katherine Nesch announces the marriage of her daughter, Burde Josephine, to Lieut. Lawrence Edward Hohl, 16th U.S. Inf., aide-de-camp, on May 3, 1915, at Kansas City, Mo. At home after Aug. 15 at El Paso, Texas.

Lieut. Alfred B. Quinton, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., of Fort Andrews, Mass., was married to Miss Susan Risteen at the home of her sister, Mrs. Smith, at Newton Center, Mass., May 8, 1915. The bride was given away by her mother and the ceremony was performed under a bower of flowers, the entire house being beautifully decorated with cut flowers and plants, the handsome grounds of the estate looking especially well on the fine day on which the ceremony occurred. The best man was Lieut. James W. Lyon, U.S.A., of Fort Andrews, and Lieutenants Wingate, Riley, Dennis and Krupp, U.S.A., were present at the ceremony. Later in the day a reception was held, attended by about 200 guests. Present from the harbor were Major and Mrs. William Chamberlaine, Captains Watson, McKell and Prentice, Lieut. and Mrs. Jarman, Lieut. and Mrs. Perley, Major Ekwurzel and Dr. Sam Leslie.

Lieut. Oliver A. Dickinson, Inf., U.S.A., of West Point, carried off championship honors at the Hotel Astor, New York city, May 1, when he won the American amateur foils title from the best men in the country. The fencers who went down before his prowess in the final round were Sherman Hall, of the New York A.C., the 1912 champion, whom he beat by five touches to three, and A. E. Sauer, of the Illinois A.C., who went down to the tune of five to one. J. A. MacLaughlin, of the Washington Fencers' Club, was second, and Hall third, the point scores being nine, thirteen and fourteen, respectively. The keenest sort of competition was seen in the field. Besides the foils titular event the championships with dueling swords and saber were decided. The grand ballroom of the hotel was given over to the sportsmen and the hundreds of members of the fair sex, whose attentions were divided between the many bouts with the three weapons and the dancing which followed. The summaries follow: Hall defeated Parker, 7 to 4; Pitt defeated Lyons, 7 to 5. Championship foils—Hall defeated MacLaughlin 5 to 4, MacLaughlin defeated Dickinson 5 to 4, Dickinson defeated Sover 5 to 1, MacLaughlin defeated Sover 5 to 2, Hall defeated Sover 5 to 2, Dickinson defeated Hall 5 to 3. Sover lost to Dickinson, MacLaughlin and Hall. Championship dueling swords—MacLaughlin defeated Myers, Geilen and Pitt. Myers defeated Geilen, lost to MacLaughlin and Pitt. Geilen defeated Pitt, lost to MacLaughlin and Myers, Pitt lost to MacLaughlin, Myers and Geilen. Championship sabers—Hall defeated Pitt 8 to 6, Lyons defeated Parker 7 to 5, Pitt defeated Parker 7 to 0, Hall defeated Lyons 8 to 5.

Irrigation and home-making by the Government was the subject of an illustrated address given in the riding hall at Fort Myer, Va., by John H. Pellen, of the U.S. Reclamation Service, on May 12. Of special interest to many present who have in the past been stationed in Arizona and New Mexico were the views of those states showing the storage works, the distribution of water and the final results of its application to the soil. A motion reel was used to show some of the large works of the Government in course of construction. Chaplain T. E. O'Keefe, 5th Cav., who arranged the entertainment, is gratified with the successful operation of the new stereopticon machine, which has proven to be a valuable acquisition to the post.

HEAT AND LIGHT ALLOWANCES.

In reply to an inquiry from the Secretary of War, the Comptroller said May 8:

"Paragraph 1036, Army Regulations, 1913, as amended June 11, 1914 (C.A.R. 7), provides:

"Where an officer or enlisted man is occupying quarters other than public heated by a separate plant, the Quartermaster Corps will reimburse such officer or enlisted man for the fuel actually necessary for the number of rooms actually occupied, etc.

"I understand that you do not contemplate changing this provision of the regulation but that you propose to discontinue the present practice of requiring the officers and enlisted men to pay for all fuel issued to them by the Quartermaster Corps and thereafter to obtain reimbursement from the Quartermaster Corps of the amount so paid to the extent of the authorized allowance. In other words, you propose to furnish fuel in kind where practicable instead of selling it to the officers and enlisted men.

"The furnishing of fuel in kind is a matter over which the accounting officers of the Treasury Department have no jurisdiction or concern, and I see no reason why you may not change your practice in this matter if deemed advisable.

"With reference to the light allowance it is proposed to so amend the regulations as to provide, in all cases where officers occupying quarters other than public, provided with a separate meter to measure the amount of gas or electric current consumed, insist on their right to have the illuminant furnished in kind, for the Quartermaster Corps to pay direct to the public service corporation supplying the illuminant for the same within the authorized allowance of the officer.

"This proposed change involves payments to be made and does concern the accounting officers.

"There is an essential difference between issuing fuel in kind to an officer and paying a public service corporation for gas or electricity furnished to an officer at his request. Such payments would be authorized only when the gas or electricity was furnished under an express contract between the corporation and the Department providing for the furnishing of and payment for only the quantity actually necessary to light the officer's authorized allowance of quarters subject to the limitations prescribed in the regulations. Even under such a contract the proposed change would be impracticable for the reason that the evidence necessary to show that the gas or electricity furnished was used for no other purpose than to light the quarters actually occupied by the officer, as for heat and power, and that the quantity furnished did not exceed his authorized allowance, could not be furnished by the lighting company and said company could not certify to the correctness of the vouchers submitted.

"I see no necessity for a change in the present method of effecting payment of light allowances, and I doubt whether any system could be devised, under existing laws, by which payments could legally be made direct to the public service corporation as proposed."

Inquiries received in this office indicate that an explanation of the recent light allowances would be of interest to the Services.

The Comptroller of the Treasury having indicated that the only lighting allowances that he could legally approve as conforming to the Act of March 2, 1907, must be those actually necessary for an officer's allowance of quarters, an interdepartmental board, composed of officers representing the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter—now Coast Guard—Service, was appointed to determine suitable allowances.

The board considered various schedules based upon theoretical assumptions as to hours and quality of illumination, but none of these proved satisfactory to the board and the Comptroller's office. It was then determined to obtain all available data showing the consumption of gas and electric current for illuminating purposes by officers of the Services concerned, stationed in Washington, D.C., and vicinity, during the fiscal year 1914, and compare the amounts thus obtained with the number of regular rooms occupied as quarters by the officers.

The desired data were obtained from the records of accounting officers, and after eliminating excessively large and excessively small data, which clearly did not represent normal conditions, the results were averaged for each group of rooms and are shown in Par. 3, C.A.R. 19, 1915. Carbon, metalized filament and tungsten lamps are all included in these figures, but principally metalized lamps, as this type is most generally furnished by lighting companies. The data showed that the consumption for the six months, October to March, averaged sixty per cent. greater than for the remaining six months of the year.

LIGHT ALLOWANCE, K.W.H. ELECTRICITY.

A, number of rooms; B, grade; C, annual allowance, post; D, annual allowance, detached service; E, increment for one room, detached service.

A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
1. Enlisted		300	180	
2. Second lieutenant		400	234	54
3. First lieutenant		500	330	99
4. Captain		600	372	42
5. Major		700	420	48
6. Lieutenant colonel		800	516	96
7. Colonel		900	624	108
8. Brigadier general		1,000	702	78
9. Major general		1,100	750	48
10. Lieutenant general		1,200	840	90

Allowances of electric current at a post are issues in kind and are outside the purview of the Comptroller, and in fixing these it was necessary to consider the size of quarters usually occupied at a post by the various grades, and allot to each grade the amount found to be actually necessary in apartments or houses of the same number of regular rooms shown in column D above. Thus a captain's quarters at a post usually contains six regular rooms, for which 516 K.W. was found to be actually necessary, per column D. For convenience of computation, to allow for the partial use at some posts of carbon lamps and for the fact that column D is principally based on apartments, the next even hundred K.W. is taken as the allowance. The other numbers in column C were similarly obtained.

In column E the differences are uneven and apparently erratic. This was found to be caused by the lighting of halls, closets, bathrooms, etc., which are not considered as regular rooms. In an apartment of three rooms, a hall, closet and kitchenette are usually found, thus accounting for a greater difference between two and three rooms than between one and two rooms. The auxiliary lights are about the same for apartments of four and five rooms as for those of three rooms, hence the differences are not so variable. For six rooms, houses (which for the same number of regular rooms as apartments

have more auxiliary lights) are considered as well as apartments, thus showing a large increase over the allowance for five rooms.

Quarters of seven, eight, nine and ten rooms are practically all complete houses, so the allowance for seven rooms, which is based on houses, is much greater than that for six rooms, where apartments were also considered.

CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

The following candidates have been designated during the past week for the West Point examination that is to be held beginning on May 25:

California—Hammond McD. Monroe, 519 Eighth street, Sacramento; Ryder Patten, alternate, 2631 I street, Sacramento.

Colorado—William P. Blair, Sterling; Charles V. Parker, alternate, Julesburg; J. Harlan Hankins, alternate, Berthoud.

Florida—Gerald Stillson, St. Petersburg; Clyde C. Caswell, alternate, St. Petersburg; Leslie H. Blank, alternate, Bradentown.

Georgia—James A. Gammage, alternate, Bronwood; Julius C. Tidwell, Oakland; Nimmons Davis, La Grange; David P. McDuffie, Columbus.

Illinois—Charles E. Wilson, Chicago; Axel E. Heiberg, Ottawa; Richard McKee, alternate, Belvidere; Paul G. Williams, alternate, Rockford.

Indiana—Roy D. Paterson, Evansville; Arthur T. Streeby, alternate, Mt. Vernon; William G. Glackman, alternate, Rockport; Roland M. Gray, West Lafayette; George W. Foreman, alternate, Valparaiso.

Louisiana—Will H. Todd, jr., Bastrop.

Mississippi—Vernor W. Carson, Natchez.

Missouri—Raymond W. Odor, Canton; George W. Gay, Ironton.

New York—John K. Dunn, Sixty-sixth street and Broadway, New York city.

North Dakota—Arthur B. Shaft, Minot.

Ohio—George B. Cass, Ottawa; Roy H. Barry, alternate, Lyons; Frank E. Huston, alternate, Paulding; Robert J. Horr, Portsmouth; John B. Ireton, alternate, Marathon; Fred F. Innis, alternate, Georgetown.

Pennsylvania—Gordon R. Baer, Uniontown; Norman C. Stiteler, alternate, Conemaugh Township.

Texas—Albert S. Wright, Kirbyville; Lawrence Keasler, Sulphur Springs; Lawrence A. Sunkel, alternate, Clarksville; R. L. Johnston, alternate, R.F.D. 5, Texarkana.

Washington—John T. Newland, Chehalis; Robert E. Majer, Spokane.

Wyoming—Carroll K. Leeper, Casper.

AN EVIDENCE OF JAPANESE GOOD-WILL.

Kyoto, Japan, April 14, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL: Although I am no longer a member of the "official family," representing our country in Japan—still, as an American woman I feel it my duty and my privilege to communicate the contents of this letter to our Service.

On April 11, the first anniversary of the death of Her late Majesty the Empress Dowager of Japan I proceeded to the Imperial Mausoleum of the Shoken Kotoiko at Momoyama, in Kyoto. According to my personal wishes I went out unofficially, alone—simply desiring to do honor to the memory of a great and good and wise sovereign, who was my friend at heart.

But when I had come to the Imperial tomb I was accorded most high and unexpected consideration. With the regimental Imperial Guard of Honor at attention, after the same manner as the Imperial household representatives and officials of state, I was escorted up into the supreme place of honor in that sacred spot which represented the Holy of Holies to the Japanese nation on that day.

I feel that at this time it will give our American nation especial gratification to feel that to one of their countrywomen was accorded this rare and touching honor which, translated in our hearts, is surely a message of friendship—a recognition of a quality of affection deeper and more dear than any politics could effect toward our country, and, as such, a true promise of that deep-rooted traditional affection in the sentiments of our international relationship with this country and this people. Believe me happy in the knowledge that this message, in the bigness and beauty and sacredness of its significance, is the best duty it has ever been my privilege and honor to perform.

FRANCES HAWKS CAMERON BURNETT.

Mrs. Burnett is the wife of Lieut. Charles Burnett, U.S.A., formerly attaché at the United States Embassy at Tokyo. Her relationship with the Imperial household of Japan was incidental to her translations of the works of their late Majesties the Emperor and Empress Meiji; and in this connection some original work as well which their present Japanese Majesties have honored. Mrs. Burnett returned to Japan in March for the especial purpose of observing the anniversary referred to.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have gathered together into a small volume the interesting addresses delivered at Buffalo on Feb. 7, 1915, by Messrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Frederic W. Whitridge, Edmund von Mach, Toyokichi Iyenaga and Francis V. Greene, these several gentlemen presenting the question as to why Europe is at war from the points of view of France, England, Germany, Japan and the United States. The volume is entitled "Why Europe Is at War," and is illustrated by the portraits of the distinguished speakers. From the same publishers we have an illustrated volume by M. E. Clarke entitled "Paris Waits." It illustrates the conditions of the state of feeling in the French capital while the German armies were approaching it with hostile intent. A story by Leslie Moore, entitled "The Jester," is also from the same publishers.

G. P. Putnam's Sons also publish "Campaigns of the 146th Regiment New York State Volunteers, also known as Halleck's Infantry, the Fifth Oneida, and Garrard's Tigers," compiled by Mary Genevieve Green Brainard. The author says: "The 5th Oneida has no historian of its own. It has been my pleasure to know many of the officers and men of this valiant regiment, and I have often heard them recount their adventures. As a labor of love, therefore, and not for gain, I have endeavored, during the past few years, to gather together their fragments of stories and crystallize them into this narrative." The narrative covers the mustering in of the regiment at Rome, its first brush with the enemy at Chancellorsville, its occupation and defense of Little Round Top at Gettysburg, its heavy losses in the battle

of the wilderness, and its career of honorable service in the later engagements of the Army of the Potomac. "The Tunnel" is the title of the story by Bernard Kellerman, which has as its theme the construction of a tunnel to connect America and Europe. A typographical error omitted its title in a recent notice. It is published by the Macaulay Company, New York.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

("Progress of the War" appears on page 1175.)

German submarines on April 30 and May 1 and 2 were more active in sinking the ships of neutral nations than they were the vessels of their enemies. The toll of neutral ships sunk on the above dates was one Swedish and three Norwegian steamships and a Swedish schooner in the North Sea and the American steamship Gulfight, attacked off the Scilly Islands on May 1. The Gulfight, with the aid of British patrol boats which went to her rescue, succeeded in reaching safe water, but the other steamers were all sunk. So far as known their crews were saved. On May 1 nine trawlers were sunk by German submarines, but no lives were reported lost. The British trawlers Scottish Queen and Cruiser, loaded with fish, and the British steamer Minterne with 6,000 tons of coal were sunk by German submarines May 3. The trawler Cruiser was sunk by shells fired from the submarine's gun; four of the crew were killed and four wounded. Two men were killed aboard the steamship Minterne and one wounded. The Scottish Queen was torpedoed when fifty miles off Aberdeen, and the steamer was torpedoed off the Scilly Islands. German submarines sunk on May 1 the British steamer Edale, of 2,000 tons, from South America, off the Scilly Islands, and the Russian 2,000-ton steamer Svorono, bearing Welsh coal, on the west coast of Ireland. The crews of both vessels were rescued.

As reported by the British Admiralty, some small fights between British and German torpedo-boats took place May 1 in the neighborhood of the Galloper and North Hind r Lightships, off the Belgian coast. The British destroyer Recruit was sunk by a submarine while on patrol duty. Four officers and twenty-one men were saved by the trawler Daisy. At three o'clock the same day the trawler Colombia was attacked by two German torpedo-boats, which approached her from the westward and commenced an action without hoisting their colors. The Colombia was sunk by a torpedo, only one deck hand being saved by other trawlers. A division of British destroyers, comprising the Laforey, the Leonidas, the Lawford and the Lark, chased the two German vessels and after a brief running fight of about one hour sank them both. The British destroyers suffered no casualties. Two German officers and forty-four men were rescued from the sea and made prisoners of war. The Recruit was an old vessel built about 1897. Her speed was thirty knots, and she had a complement of sixty officers and men, a part of whom were lost. The British trawler Barbados arrived at Yarmouth May 2 in a damaged condition as the result of an encounter with a German torpedo-boat off the Belgian coast May 1. The captain of the trawler was wounded in the foot, but the rest of the crew escaped uninjured. The Barbados brought to Yarmouth one survivor of the Colombia and one German bluejacket who had fallen overboard. The Barbados defended herself against the torpedo-boat with two small guns, and the captain says the German evidently was hit, as steam was seen escaping from her. The wheel-house and funnel of the Barbados were riddled with shot.

The British Admiralty announced on May 8 that the British destroyer Maori, Capt. B. W. Barron, while operating on the Belgian coast, struck a mine about two miles northwest of the Weilingen Lightship. The crew took to the boats when the ship was sinking. The torpedo-boat destroyer Crusader, Lieut. Comdr. G. L. D. Mebbis in command, which was in company with the Maori, lowered her boats to assist in picking up the crew of the Maori, but the enemy then opened fire from shore batteries, and the Crusader, after being under fire for an hour and a half, had to leave her boats and retire. The Admiralty also stated that it is reported from German sources that the crew of the Maori and the boat's crew of the Crusader—seven officers and eighty-eight men in all—were taken prisoners into Zeebrugge. The Maori, built in 1909, was a vessel of 980 tons. She carried two 4-inch guns and two 18-inch torpedo tubes. The Crusader, a sister ship, is of 945 tons, carrying a similar armament.

The British Admiralty on May 11 issued a denial of a German wireless report from Berlin which said that the British warships Superb and Warrior had been sunk, the battle cruiser Lion badly damaged and other British ships less seriously injured in a battle with the German fleet near Bergen, Norway. The Admiralty says that no such fight ever took place. It may be worthy of note that reports from Berlin during the past six months on two previous occasions have had the Lion sunk.

Lieutenant Lietzmann, of the German navy, one of the officers of the armored cruiser Gneisenau sunk with several other warships by a British squadron off the Falkland Islands, in a letter in the Hessische Landeszeitung, in speaking about the fight, pays high tribute to the British for their kindly action to German survivors they rescued after the battle. He says: "In spite of the somewhat heavy sea the hostile ships lowered boats. Later the British admiral in the Invincible sent us a telegram congratulating the survivors on their rescue and expressing high recognition of their conduct in the battle. Similar attention was displayed to us by all the Englishmen. Up till now we have been tactfully and kindly treated by the British officers. There is nothing to show that we are prisoners of war."

Two Zeppelin airships dropped bombs on Westcliff-on-Sea, near South End May 10 about 3 a.m., but there were no fatalities. Sixty bombs were dropped in all, but most of them fell on the beach or in other places, where they exploded harmlessly. One bomb dropped near a ship on which were 1,200 German civilians who had been interned. A British aeroplane went in pursuit and drove the hostile aircraft out to sea. Several machines took part in a raid at South End also. Bombs struck houses in various parts of the town, but no deaths are reported. One man and his wife were badly burned in a fire started by an incendiary bomb. It is reported that several shops were burned at Leigh, a town near South End. Four Zeppelins are said to have dropped forty or fifty bombs.

"This war has brought home to us the necessity of being ready for war," said Lieut. Col. A. G. Hadcock, of Armstrong, Whitworth and Company, Limited, at a meeting of the Royal Institution. Lieutenant Colonel Hadcock said the manufacturing capacity of the country had been strained to its utmost. We had had to make guns and ammunition in a few months over which other nations had taken the same number of years. Referring

to big guns, the speaker said few people were aware of the extensive knowledge of science and art necessary to construct a gun and mounting. In the construction of some guns wire was wound round them, and in a 12-inch caliber gun the length of this wire was about 130 miles, and in a 13-inch caliber gun about 140 miles, while in some of the latest guns the length of wire exceeded 190 miles. Guns were often found to become gradually longer after continual firing. The longer a gun was the quicker it would wear out. The life of a gun depended greatly upon the heat of the gunpowder.

TWELFTH CAVALRY ON BORDER PATROL.

Mercedes, Texas, May 9, 1915.

Mrs. Huggins and daughter, Miss Alice Colladay, have left Harlingen for Dr. Huggins's home station, Fort Robinson, Neb. They stopped en route at San Antonio and Kansas City, where they purchased Miss Alice's trousseau for her wedding, to take place July 22. Dr. and Mrs. Foster have moved from the Moreland Hotel into an attractive house and are now keeping house. Lieut. and Mrs. Holladay have purchased a Ford and are seen quite often up and down the valley.

Dr. and Mrs. Foster spent the day with Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot, in Mercedes, April 19. Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot and small son drove to Harlingen April 29 and had supper with Dr. and Mrs. Foster. Lieutenant Holladay and Mrs. Holladay drove Lieutenants Talbot and Henry to Harlingen for general court during the week. While in Harlingen Lieut. and Mrs. Holladay were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Foster for luncheon. Later Lieutenants Talbot and Henry were in Harlingen in court and were luncheon guests of Dr. and Mrs. Foster.

Capt. A. Van P. Anderson, 12th Cav., and Miss Colladay are to be married at Fort Robinson, Neb., July 22. Dr. and Mrs. Foster drove up May 7 and were guests of the Talbots at Mercedes.

The target range has been completed at Harlingen and Troop B, under Captain Anderson and Lieutenant Burwell, started firing April 26. Troops C and D have started baseball. The first game was played at Donna, April 25, Troop C winning. The following Sunday C and D played at Mercedes, Troop D winning. The return game is to take place in the near future.

First Sergeant Bailey, of Troop C, has purchased a "E.M.F." auto. The swimming beach at Mercedes has opened and is enjoyed by the troop as well as the civilians. A new bath house has been erected on the south beach of the lake for the use of the enlisted men and three boats have been placed there for the use of the troops and their friends. This saves a drive or ride of about six miles to and from the beach.

Two battalions of the 3d Field Artillery passed through San Benito, Harlingen, Mercedes and Donna on their march back to Fort Sam Houston. They started from Brownsville April 29 and will reach San Antonio May 21. While in Mercedes Major Lyon and Lieutenant Daly took supper with Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot at the Mercedes Hotel.

During April Troop C held eight Mexican prisoners, who were captured near the river. There were four Villistas and four Carranzistas. Later they were released after investigation by the Department of Justice.

THE ARMY.

S.O., MAY 13, 1915, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. William H. Bell, Cav., unassigned, assigned to 12th Cavalry, and upon being relieved from his present duties and expiration of any leave granted him will join troop. Capt. Thomas J. Rogers, Inf., relieved from assignment to 10th Infantry, June 1, 1915, and assigned to 11th Infantry, effective on that date.

Capt. Robert H. Wescott, Inf., unassigned, assigned to 11th Infantry, June 20, 1915. He will upon being relieved of present duties join company.

Officers relieved assignment to 2d Infantry, effective June 15, 1915, assigned to regiment indicated after name take effect that date: First Lieut. Laurence O. Mathews, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Clement H. Wright, 7th Inf. Each officer after any leave granted will join company.

Leave ten days to 1st Lieut. Russell James, 3d Inf. The resignation of 1st Lieut. Arthur H. Carter, 3d Field Art., of his commission as officer of the Army accepted by President, May 14, 1915.

Leave ten days, June 1, 1915, to Capt. John D. Long, 12th Cav.

Major Charles P. Summerall, Field Art., will report to Chief of Ordnance for duty as member of Ordnance Board in connection with test of Field Artillery matériel; will visit Sandy Hook Proving Grounds.

So much of Par. 43, S.O. 89, April 17, 1915, as relieves Major Joseph C. Castner, Inf., from duty at Army War College, Washington, June 30, 1915, is amended to relieve Major Castner from duty at War College, May 20, 1915. Major Castner will assume duties as Adjutant General of District of Columbia Militia.

Capt. John E. Munroe, C.A.C., detailed as captain, Ordnance Department, June 20, 1915.

Second Lieut. Harry R. Kutz, 22d Inf., detailed for service to fill vacancy in grade of first lieutenant, Ordnance Department, June 20, 1915. The name of Lieut. Col. Robert E. L. Michie, Cav., is placed on list of detached officers, July 2, 1915, and the name of Lieut. Col. Grothe Hutcheson, Cav., is removed therefrom, July 1, 1915. Lieutenant Colonel Hutcheson, assigned to 2d Cavalry, July 2, 1915, upon being relieved from his present duties will join his regiment.

Leave one month, with permission to visit China and Japan, to Capt. Harvey W. Miller, Inf.

BULLETIN 12, MARCH 31, 1915, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the Act of Congress making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.

G.O. 6, APRIL 30, 1915, WESTERN DEPT.

G.O. 179, War D., 1910, being rescinded by Par. II, G.O. 19, War D., 1915, Bulletin 32, Western Dept., 1914, is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

Commanding officers of all military posts and stations, and of troops in the field, will themselves make a prompt and thorough investigation of the circumstances attending every escape of a general or garrison prisoner occurring within their respective commands, and will themselves make a detailed report to these headquarters of each investigation thus made by them. The report will contain in every instance the following information:

(a) The name of the person or persons responsible for the escape and the disciplinary measures, if any, that have been taken or are proposed in the case, with full particulars surrounding the escape, and what steps were taken to recapture the prisoner.

(b) The orders in force at the time of escape of the prisoner regulating the supervision and inspection of prisoners by officers and non-commissioned officers, and the particulars as to such supervision and inspection on the day of escape.

(c) The special orders given the sentry, and by whom with reference to the care to be exercised in guarding the prisoner.

(d) Statement as to length of service of the sentry, and as to whether the sentry was selected by an officer or non-commissioned officer as a man to be trusted with the custody of the prisoner.

(e) When and by whom the prisoner's absence was first discovered, and when and by whom it was first reported.

(f) If the prisoner escaped from the prison room what inspections were made under Par. 328, Manual of Guard Duty, for the purpose of detecting contraband articles, and of seeing whether any alterations have been made or attempted which might facilitate escape.

By command of Major General Murray:

EBEN SWIFT, Col., General Staff Corps, Chief of Staff.

G.C.M.O. 465, APRIL 30, 1915, EASTERN DEPT.

Before a G.C.M. at Fort Strong, Mass., was arraigned and tried Sergt. 1st Class Louis F. Seith, H.C.

Charge.—Disobedience of orders, in violation of the 21st Article of War. The specification alleged that Sergeant Seith, having received a lawful command from his superior officer, 1st Lieut. J. B. Pascoe, M.R.O., to bring a bottle of medicine from the dispensary into the surgeon's office, did wilfully disobey said order and did reply, "I won't do it. You can send me to the guard house, but I won't do it." The accused pleaded not guilty, but the court found him guilty and he was sentenced to be confined to the limits of the post at which he may be serving for one year, and to forfeit two-thirds of his pay per month for two years.

General Wood, in reviewing the proceedings, said: "The sentence, in view of the long and excellent service of the accused, is reduced to confinement to the limits of the post for three months, with forfeiture of one-half of his pay per month for six months. As thus modified the sentence is approved."

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. SCOTT, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Capt. Philip Yost, G.S., is removed from detail with General Staff, May 15. (May 10, War D.)

Capt. Philip Yost, G.S., on account of sickness, is relieved as a member of the General Staff Corps, May 15, 1915. (May 10, War D.)

Capt. Philip Yost, G.S., from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., to Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. (May 10, War D.)

Leave one month, to visit Korea and Japan, to Major Frank E. Harris, G.S., upon his relief from duty in the Philippine Islands. (May 11, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. P. MCCAIN, THE A.G.

Leave three months and twenty-eight days, about May 20, 1915, to Col. Eugene F. Ladd, A.G. (May 11, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, C.Q.M.

Leave two months and fifteen days, upon his arrival in the United States, is granted Lieut. Col. Moses G. Zalinski, Q.M.C. (May 8, War D.)

Capt. George F. Connolly, Q.M.C., Presidio of Monterey, in addition to his other duties is detailed as Q.M. of the camps of instruction for Field Artillery to be held at Gigling, Cal., during the current year. (April 29, Western D.)

Leave one month, about May 16, 1915, to Capt. Joseph C. Brady, Q.M.C. (assigned to 7th Infantry, to take effect May 16, 1915). (April 30, 2d Div.)

Capt. George W. Winterburn, Q.M.C., is detailed as Q.M. of the camps of instruction to be established at Sparta, Wis., during the period of the camps. He will proceed about May 10 to Sparta for duty. (May 3, C.D.)

Capt. Thomas S. Moorman, Q.M.C., will report to the commanding general, Western Department and 3d Division, for duty as assistant to the department and division Q.M. during the absence on leave of Major Willard D. Newbill, Q.M.C., upon whose return to duty Captain Moorman will resume his duties at Fort McDowell, Cal. (May 6, War D.)

Major Thomas G. Hanson, Q.M.C., will report in person to the commanding general, Philippine Department, for duty until such time as it shall be necessary for him to proceed to the United States as heretofore ordered. (May 11, War D.)

So much of Par. 24, S.O. 79, War D., April 5, 1915, as relates to Q.M. Sergt. Otto Koenig, Q.M.C., is revoked. (May 11, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John W. Tilford, Q.M.C., upon arrival at Fort McDowell, Cal., from Manila, will be sent to Fort Morgan, Ala., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Enrique Garcia, Q.M.C. Sergeant Garcia upon relief will be sent to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to relieve Q.M. Sergt. David Grove, Q.M.C. Sergeant Grove upon relief will be sent to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. William C. Schwechten, Q.M.C. Sergeant Schwechten upon relief will be sent to Fort Liscum, Alaska, for duty. (May 11, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Herman E. Albert, Q.M.C., Fort Liscum, Alaska, upon completion of his tour at that post will be sent to Seattle, Wash., to report to the depot Q.M. for duty. (May 11, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Chester Sanders, Q.M.C., upon arrival at Fort McDowell, Cal., from Manila, will be sent to El Paso, Texas, to report to the depot Q.M. for duty. (May 11, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Frank L. Hemsted, Q.M.C., El Paso, Texas, will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., in time to report to the C.O. and be sent to Manila on the transport to leave July 5 for duty in the Philippine Department. (May 11, War D.)

Q.M. Sergts. Siegmund F. E. Fuhrmann and William C. Grindley, Q.M.C., upon completion of their four years' tour of duty in the Hawaiian Department will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal. (May 11, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. William T. Youart, Q.M.C., Galveston, Texas, will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave June 5, 1915, for duty in the Philippines. (May 6, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Benjamin F. Thomas, Q.M.C., now at Gibson City, Ill., on or before expiration of furlough will report to depot Q.M., Galveston, Texas, for duty. (May 6, War D.)

So much of Par. 8, S.O. 11, War D., Jan. 14, 1915, as relates to Q.M. Sergt. Robert C. Calhoun, Q.M.C., is revoked. (May 6, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Robert C. Calhoun, Q.M.C., upon completion of his duty on the steamer Jacobs, at the end of the open season of 1915, will report at Fort Gibson, Alaska, for duty. (May 6, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Bert Herbst, Q.M.C. (appointed May 7, 1915, from sergeant, 157th Company, C.A.C.), now at Fort Terry, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Washington, Md., for duty. (May 12, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Tom Ward, Q.M.C., Fort Washington, Md., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave June 5, 1915, for duty in Philippine Department. (May 12, War D.)

Par. 14, S.O. 88, War D., April 16, 1915, relating to Q.M. Sergt. George Maginn, Q.M.C., is further amended to direct that he be sent to Fort Davis, Alaska, instead of to Fort St. Michael, Alaska. (May 12, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Joseph Brouillet, Q.M.C., Fort Davis, Alaska, upon completion of his tour of duty will be sent to Seattle, Wash., for instructions. (May 12, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

The retirement of Col. L. Mervin Maus, M.C., from active service on May 8, 1915, is announced. (May 8, War D.)

Sick leave fourteen days, effective about May 12, 1915, is granted Capt. Samuel M. De Loffre, M.C. (May 6, E.D.)

Leave four months, upon his arrival in the United States, to Major Robert M. Thornburgh, M.C. (May 12, War D.)

Capt. Charles C. Demmer, M.C., after arrival in the United States and upon the expiration of such leave as has been or may be granted him, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty. (May 12, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class John F. Newport, H.C., Fort Leavenworth, will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave July 5, 1915, for duty in the Philippines. (May 12, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Adam Korn, H.C., is placed upon the retired list at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (May 12, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Robert S. McKenzie, H.C., Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave June 5, 1915, for duty in the Philippines. (May 12, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Maurice Kelly, H.C., Galveston, Texas, to Fort Monroe, Va., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Herman J. Weber, H.C., who will be sent to Chicago, Ill. (May 12, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. DAN C. KINGMAN, C.E.

Col. James C. Sanford, C.E., from station at Detroit, Mich., July 1, 1915, and will thereafter proceed to and take station at New Orleans, La., for duty. (May 7, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Charles L. Potter, C.E., from station at St. Paul, Minn., July 24, 1915, and will thereafter proceed to and take station at Portland, Ore., for duty. (May 7, War D.)

Capt. Richard Park, C.E., having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to duty as assistant to the department Engineer, with station in San Francisco. (April 29, Western D.)

Leave two months, upon the completion of the present course at the Army Staff College, is granted Capt. Lewis M. Adams, C.E. (May 8, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Corps of Engineers is relieved from his present duties, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and is detailed to enter the next class at the Army Field Engineer School, Fort Leavenworth, for the term beginning Sept. 1, 1915, and will report on Aug. 25 at the Army Service Schools, for duty accordingly: Major Warren T. Hannum, Capt. De Witt C. Jones, Capt. Edmund L. Daley, Capt. Lewis H. Watkins. (May 7, War D.)

First Lieut. Joseph C. Mehaffey, C.E., is relieved from duty and station in Washington, July 1, 1915, and will then proceed to Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyo., for temporary duty for a period of about two weeks, and upon the completion of this duty and not earlier than July 15, 1915, will proceed to Valdez, Alaska, and take station at that place for duty. (May 10, War D.)

So much of Par. 29, S.O. 106, May 7, 1915, War D., as directs Major Warren T. Hannum and Capt. De Witt C. Jones, Edmund L. Daley and Lewis H. Watkins, C.E., to report at Fort Leavenworth on Aug. 25, 1915, is amended so as to direct those officers to report at Fort Leavenworth Aug. 15, 1915. (May 11, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Majors Edward M. Shinkle and James B. Dillard, O.D., are relieved from detail in that department, June 30, 1915, and are detailed as majors in the Ordnance Department, July 1, 1915. (May 8, War D.)

Major Herman W. Schull, O.D., is relieved from detail in that department, June 19, 1915, and is detailed as a major in the Ordnance Department, June 20, 1915. (May 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Gladeon M. Barnes, O.D., from treatment at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., about July 1, 1915, to proper station. (May 10, War D.)

Leave ten days, upon his relief from treatment at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., to 1st Lieut. Gladeon M. Barnes, O.D. (May 10, War D.)

The following officers are detailed as captains in the Ordnance Department, June 20, 1915: Capt. Harry L. Morse, 1st Lieut. Earl McFarland, Charles T. Harris, jr., and Harry K. Rutherford, C.A.C., James H. Burns, 4th Field Art., Raphael R. Nix, C.A.C., and James L. Walsh, C.A.C. (May 8, War D.)

The following first lieutenants of the Ordnance Department are detailed as captains in the Ordnance Department, June 20, 1915, to complete a period of four years' detail in that department: First Lieuts. Charles T. Richardson, Charles M. Steese and Francis H. Miles, jr. (May 8, War D.)

Leave one month, upon his relief from detail in the Ordnance Department, to Capt. John J. Thomas, O.D. (first lieutenant, C.A.C.). (May 12, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

First Lieut. James G. Taylor, S.C., is relieved from detail in that corps, May 5, 1915. (May 5, War D.)

Leave one month and twenty-one days, to apply for an extension of one month, to 1st Lieut. Thomas S. Bowen, aviation officer, S.C. (May 10, War D.)

The following enlisted men of the Signal Corps will be sent about May 15, 1915, to Fort Lawton, Wash., for temporary duty pending assignment to station by the officer in charge, Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System: Master Signal Electr. William H. Inman, Fort Bliss, Texas; Master Signal Electr. Robert Loggry, the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; 1st Class Sergt. Charles W. Stolz, Fort Mason, Cal.; 1st Class Sergt. Luther Kytile and Sergt. Watt G. Higginbotham, Texas City, Texas. (May 6, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. F. S. FOLTZ.

Capt. Malin Craig, 1st Cav., aide-de-camp, is detailed as assistant to the Chief of Staff. (May 1, 2d Div.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. J. T. DICKMAN.

Leave two months and twenty days, upon relief from duty at the Mounted Service School, to 1st Lieut. John A. Barry, 2d Cav. (May 6, E.D.)

So much of Par. 6, S.O. 88, April 16, 1915, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Walter D. Smith, 2d Cav., is amended so as to direct Lieutenant Smith to proceed as soon as practicable after July 15, 1915, to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (May 7, War D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSON.

First Lieut. Hayden W. Wagner, 3d Cav., from duty at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, June 20, 1915, and upon the expiration of leave will join his regiment. (May 7, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. H. SANDS.

Col. George H. Sands, now attached to the 4th Cavalry, is assigned to that regiment. (May 11, War D.)

First Lieut. Fred H. Coleman, 4th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, June 20, 1915, for a period of four years. (May 10, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

Leave three months, about June 1, 1915, to Capt. Harry O. Willard, 5th Cav., Fort Leavenworth, case being of urgent necessity. (May 5, C.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

Leave four months, about June 1, 1915, to Col. Joseph A. Gaston, 6th Cav. (May 1, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, about May 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. George Dillarn, 6th Cav. (April 29, 2d Div.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES LOCKETT.

Leave three months, about May 15, 1915, to Capt. Julien E. Gaujot, 11th Cav. (May 10, E.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. G. SICKEL.

Capt. Robert E. Wood, 12th Cav., from further duty with the Panama Canal, May 10, and leave for four months is granted him. (May 10, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

Major Harold P. Howard, 14th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, June 2, 1915. (May 7, War D.)

First Lieut. Clifton R. Norton, 14th Cav., now in San Francisco, will report in person to Major James G. Harbord, 1st Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, for duty as ordnance officer of the students' military instruction camp at that post. (May 3, Western D.)

Second Lieut. Jack W. Heard, 14th Cav., will proceed, after July 1, 1915, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, with a view to his examination to determine his fitness for detail in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. (May 7, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave three months and fifteen days, about May 15, to Col. William D. Beach, Cav., on duty at these headquarters. (April 28, Western D.)

Capt. Ewing E. Booth, Cav., aide-de-camp, is relieved from duty as assistant to the Chief of Staff in matters relating to instruction and training. (May 1, 2d Div.)

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 74, these headquarters, April 30, 1915, as details 1st Lieut. William H. Bell, Cav., inspector-instructor, for duty with camp of instruction at Fort Myer, Va., is revoked. (May 10, E.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. W. VAN DEUSEN.

Lieut. Col. Charles T. Menoher, 3d Field Art., will report to the Chief of Ordnance for duty on the Ordnance Board. Lieutenant Colonel Menoher will proceed to New York city and take station while on duty on the board for such time as may be specified by the Chief of Ordnance. (May 8, War D.)

Leave one month and eighteen days, upon his relief from

the School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla., and to terminate not later than July 5, 1915, is granted 2d Lieut. Harold C. Vanderveer, 3d Field Art. (May 10, E.D.)

Leave one month, effective about June 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Samuel R. Hopkins, 3d Field Art. (May 10, E.D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

Leave two months, upon the completion of the field officers' course in equitation at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, to Major Richard H. McMaster, 4th Field Art. (April 29, 2d Div.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, to terminate not later than July 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Leonard C. Sparks, 4th Field Art. (April 30, 2d Div.)

Sergt. Walter E. Turner, Battery F, 4th Field Art., from further duty with the Militia of the state of Louisiana and will be sent by the commanding general, Southern Department, to Texas City, Texas, for duty. (May 6, War D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

Capt. Dan T. Moore, 5th Field Art., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, May 16, 1915. Captain Moore is relieved from his present duties, that date, and will then repair to Washington for duty. (May 10, War D.)

So much of Par. 34, S.O. 90, April 19, 1915, War D., as relates to Capt. Daniel W. Hand, 5th Field Art., is revoked. Captain Hand is relieved from his present duties, May 15, and will proceed to New York city and take station for duty as inspector-instructor of Militia. (May 10, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Capt. Edgar H. Yule, Field Art., inspector-instructor of Militia of California, will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey and to Gigling, Cal., to assist with completing the estimates for the joint camp of instruction for Field Artillery for Regular and Militia batteries to be held at the latter place during the coming summer, and to lay out and complete the final details of the camp grounds. (May 1, Western D.)

Capt. Albert U. Faulkner, Field Art., unassigned, is assigned to the 4th Field Artillery. He will be assigned to a battery by his regimental commander, and upon the expiration of the leave heretofore granted him will join battery to which assigned. (May 7, War D.)

First Lieut. John Lund, Field Art. (now captain, O.D.), is assigned to the 5th Field Artillery, June 20, 1915. He will be attached to one of the batteries of the 5th Field Artillery at the School of Fire for Field Artillery and will join battery at proper time. (May 8, War D.)

Par. 42, S.O. 90, April 19, 1915, War D., is revoked. Capt. Robert C. Davis, Field Art., will proceed to Tobyhanna, Pa., about July 7 for duty in connection with the joint camp for Field Artillery of the Regular Army and Militia. (May 11, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Lieut. Col. Henry D. Todd, jr., C.A.C., from duty as fort commander, Fort McKinley, Me., about July 5, 1915, to Fort Monroe, Va., as librarian, Coast Artillery School, and as editor, Journal of the United States Artillery. (May 6, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Frank G. Mauldin, C.A.C., from duty at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., about July 2, 1915, to Fort McKinley, Me., for duty as fort commander. (May 6, War D.)

Major John C. Gilmore, jr., C.A.C., from duty as personnel officer on the staff of the commanding general, Pacific Coast Artillery District, about July 5, 1915, to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty as fort commander. (May 6, War D.)

Major Charles H. Hilton, C.A.C., from his present duties in the Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, about July 5, to Fort Miley, Cal., for duty as personnel officer on the staff of the commanding general, Pacific Coast Artillery District. (May 6, War D.)

Major James M. Williams, C.A.C., from duty as librarian, Coast Artillery School, and as editor, Journal of the United States Artillery, about July 15, 1915, to Manila on the first available transport leaving San Francisco for duty. (May 6, War D.)

Capt. Godwin Ordway, C.A.C., from assignment to 126th Company, C.A.C., and placed on the unassigned list. (May 5, War D.)

Leave one month to Capt. Samuel G. Shartle, C.A.C. (May 5, E.D.)

The name of Capt. James M. Wheeler, C.A.C., is placed on the list of detached officers, May 16, and the name of Capt. Philip Yost, G.S., is removed therefrom, May 15. (May 10, War D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about June 1, 1915, to Capt. Walter K. Wilson, C.A.C. (May 12, War D.)

The following changes in the assignment of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered, to take effect May 25, 1915: Capt. Lewis Turtle is relieved from duty on the staff of the C.O., Coast Defenses of San Francisco, and is assigned to the 60th Company. Upon being relieved from his present duties he will join company to which assigned. First Lieut. John P. Smith is relieved from assignment to the 13th Company, placed on the unassigned list, and will report to the C.O., Coast Defenses of San Francisco, for duty on his staff. (May 7, War D.)

Leave two months and thirteen days, about June 4, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Halsey Dunwoody, C.A.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. (April 28, Western D.)

First Lieut. Guy B. Lavrason, C.A.C., from assignment to the 162d Company, placed on the unassigned list, and will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Tampa, for staff duty. (May 8, War D.)

Leave two months, about July 1, 1915, to 2d Lieut. John W. Churchill, C.A.C., Fort Barry, Cal. (May 3, Western D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Stephen H. MacGregor, C.A.C., is extended ten days. (May 6, E.D.)

Second Lieut. George W. Enderday, C.A.C., unassigned, is assigned to the 162d Company and will join that company upon the expiration of his present leave. (May 8, War D.)

Leave one month and nineteen days, about July 15, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Bird S. Du Bois, C.A.C. (May 10, E.D.)

Engr. Edwin S. Westlake, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of Southern New York, will be sent about June 15, 1915, to the Coast Defenses of Portland for duty. (May 6, War D.)

Engr. William M. Cline, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of Eastern New York, about June 15, 1915, to the Coast Defenses of Southern New York. (May 6, War D.)

INFANTRY.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. HIRST.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. William B. Loughborough, 3d Inf., is extended one month. (May 8, E.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. G. MORTON.

Leave two months, about July 1, 1915, to Col. Everard E. Hatch, 4th Inf. (May 6, War D.)

Leave three months, about June 5, 1915, to Capt. George B. Sharon, 4th Inf. (May 3, 2d Div.)

The name of Capt. Franklin S. Leisenring, 4th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, June 26, and the name of Capt. Allen Smith, jr., Inf., is removed therefrom, June 25, 1915. (May 6, War D.)

Leave three months, about June 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Carl C. Onkes, 4th Inf. (May 3, 2d Div.)

Leave two months, about June 2, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Leonard H. Drennan, 4th Inf. (May 3, 2d Div.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. MORRISON.

Sergt. Rufus H. Wood, Co. F, 6th Inf., El Paso, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to the 9th Infantry, and is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Wisconsin. (May 5, War D.)

Leave three months, upon his relief from his present duties, to 1st Lieut. Harvey D. Higley, 6th F.A. (May 12, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

First Lieut. Robert W. Adams, 7th Inf., is detailed on duty as assistant to the division judge advocate, 2d Division. (April 28, 2d Div.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. ALLAIRE.

Major Thomas G. Hanson, 8th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, May 11, 1915. (May 7, War D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

COL. J. S. PARKE, ATTACHED.

Capt. Fred R. Brown, 9th Inf., is detailed as major of the

Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, Aug. 23, 1915, vice Capt. Alvan C. Read, Inf., relieved, Aug. 22. Captain Brown will proceed to San Juan, P.R., for duty. (May 7, War D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. W. MILLER.

Cook Patrick Manley, Co. F, 10th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, and will repair to his home. (May 8, War D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. SAGE.

Capt. W. H. Patterson, 12th Inf., to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., not later than June 6, 1915, as an instructor at the camp of instruction for officers of the Organized Militia, June 7 to 12, 1915, inclusive. (Hqrs. C.D., April 28, 1915.)

So much of Par. 14, S.O. 42, Feb. 19, 1915, War D., as directs 2d Lieut. Allan S. Boyd, jr., 12th Inf., to join the 29th Infantry as soon as practicable after July 1, is amended to join that regiment upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted. (May 6, War D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. J. KERNAN.

So much of Par. 34, S.O. 103, May 4, 1915, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. James Blyth, 13th Inf., is amended to read 1st Lieut. James Blyth, 30th Inf. (May 7, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Leave two months, about June 17, 1915, to Capt. Wilbur A. McDaniel, 14th Inf., Fort George Wright. (April 30, Western D.)

First Lieut. Carl F. von dem Bussche, 14th Inf., upon the completion of his duties at Fort Missoula, Mont., will proceed to his proper station for duty. (May 6, War D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HODGES, JR.

Leave fifteen days, upon his arrival in the United States, to Lieut. Col. Ernest E. Smith, 17th Inf. (May 10, War D.)

The name of Capt. Horace P. Hobbs, 17th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, June 20, and the name of Capt. Robert H. Wescott, Inf., is removed therefrom, June 19. Captain Wescott is relieved from duty as inspector-instructor of Militia, to take effect June 20. (May 6, War D.)

First Lieut. Merrill E. Spalding, 17th Inf., is relieved from duty at the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, July 1, 1915, and will join regiment. (May 8, War D.)

Par. 3, S.O. 105, May 6, 1915, War D., relating to Capt. Horace P. Hobbs, 17th Inf., and Robert H. Wescott, Inf., is revoked. (May 12, War D.)

The name of Capt. Horace P. Hobbs, 17th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers May 13, and the name of Capt. Robert H. Wescott, Inf., is removed therefrom May 11. Captain Wescott will proceed to Madison, Wis., and resume his duties as inspector-instructor of Militia of Wisconsin. (May 12, War D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HALE.

First Lieut. Robert C. Cotton, 20th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps, May 6, 1915, vice 1st Lieut. James G. Taylor, S.C., who is relieved from detail in that corps, May 5, 1915. Lieutenant Cotton will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty with Field Company I, Signal Corps. (May 5, War D.)

Par. 9, S.O. 82, April 8, 1915, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Robert C. Cotton, 20th Inf., and James G. Taylor, S.C., is revoked. (May 5, War D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. C. M. TRUITT.

Chaplain Adolf J. Schliesser, 22d Inf., from further duty with the 11th Infantry and will join regiment. (May 8, War D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. W. K. WRIGHT.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Clarence E. Dentler, 23d Inf., is extended one month, with permission to apply for a further extension of one month. (May 4, 2d Inf.)

First Lieut. Paul H. Clark, 23d Inf., from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, June 1, 1915, to join regiment. (May 10, War D.)

Leave two months and twenty-one days, about June 1, 1915, to 2d Lieut. John H. Statesman, 23d Inf. (April 30, 2d Div.)

Leave ten days, about May 1, 1915, to 2d Lieut. William Dean, 23d Inf. (April 30, 2d Div.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. PENROSE.

First Sergt. Joseph L. Johnson, Co. I, 24th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (May 11, War D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

Capt. Wait C. Johnson, 26th Inf., from duty as assistant to the division inspector and will report to his regimental commander for duty. (May 1, 2d Div.)

Leave two months, about May 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Deas Archer, 26th Inf. (April 29, 2d Div.)

Leave two months, about June 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Martyn H. Shute, 26th Inf. (May 4, 2d Div.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about May 1, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Robert C. Williams, 26th Inf. (April 30, 2d Div.)

Leave three months, about June 1, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Edward C. Rose, 26th Inf. (May 4, 2d Div.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. BARTH.

COL. W. H. CHATFIELD, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. Charles B. Moore, 27th Inf., is attached to the 4th Infantry. He will be attached to a company having no first lieutenant present for duty, and will join company to which attached. (May 3, 2d Div.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Leave one month, about May 10, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Odiorne H. Sampson, 28th Inf. (May 4, 2d Div.)

Leave two months, about July 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Stanley L. James, 28th Inf. Lieutenant James will sail for the Philippines on Sept. 5, 1915, instead of July 5, 1915, as heretofore ordered. (May 8, War D.)

Leave three months, about May 15, 1915, to 2d Lieut. George E. Arneemann, 28th Inf. (May 3, 2d Div.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. MCCOY.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Raymond O. Barton, 30th Inf., is extended three months. (May 8, E.D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. W. P. BURNHAM.

Capt. Orval P. Townsend, Porto Rico Regiment, from duty at Philadelphia, and from further duty on recruiting service, May 28, and

Rapids, Mich., and from further recruiting service, to his home. (May 11, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Henry T. Allen, 11th Cav., Major Robert L. Howze, 11th Cav., Major Francis C. Marshall, 11th Cav., Capt. Robert L. Carswell, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Robert H. Duennen, M.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for the examination of officers of Cavalry for promotion. (May 6, E.D.)

A board of officers to consist of the C.O., 7th Brigade, Chief of Staff, Western Department, and Lieut. Col. David J. Baker, jr., 21st Inf., is appointed to meet at the call of the senior member of the board to determine the location of a line in which should be made the final mobile defense of the region immediately south of the mouth of the Columbia River. (May 8, War D.)

The following officers are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the grade of first lieutenants in the Ordnance Department, to June 20, 1915: Second Lieuts. Claude B. Thummel, Field Art., Franz A. Doniat, 15th Inf., Henry C. Davis, jr., Robert E. Kimball, Leonard L. Barrett and Carl A. Waldmann, C.A.C. (May 8, War D.)

The following officers are relieved from detail in the Ordnance Department, June 19, 1915: Capt. David C. Seagrave, John Lund, George R. Norton, Everett S. Hughes, Thomas J. Smith, Halstead P. Councilman and John J. Thomas, 1st Lieuts. Charles A. Eaton, Henry C. K. Muhlenberg, Alfred H. Hobbey and Leo J. Ahern. (May 8, War D.)

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

A camp of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers of Field Artillery of Militia will be held at Gilling, Cal., from June 1 to 15, 1915, inclusive, and at the same place a joint camp of instruction for Field Artillery for Regular and Militia batteries will be held from June 16 to Aug. 6, 1915, inclusive. (April 29, Western D.)

A camp of instruction for officers of the Militia of North Dakota will be held at Devils Lake, N.D., May 17 to 21, 1915, inclusive. First Lieuts. Fred H. Turner, Inf., and James W. Everington, 3d Inf., are detailed as instructors and will proceed to the camp in time to arrive there not later than May 16, 1915, for duty. Lieutenant Turner is designated as the senior instructor. (May 3, C.D.)

A camp of instruction for officers of the Militia of Nebraska, will be held at Lincoln, Neb., June 20 to 26, 1915, inclusive. Each of the following officers is detailed as instructor: Major Roy S. Upton, 10th Inf., Capt. Pagam Whitworth, 10th Inf., Capt. Walter T. Bates, Inf., Capt. Robert J. Maxey, 18th Inf., Capt. Benjamin R. Wade, 5th Inf., and 1st Lieut. William C. Stoll, Inf. (May 3, C.D.)

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Company No. 1, U.S. Army, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will proceed, under command of the senior medical officer on duty with the organizations, about June 14, 1915, to Sparta, Wis. These companies will march to North Platte, Neb., where they will entrain and complete the distance by rail. The command must arrive at Sparta not later than the afternoon of July 3. Camp commander, the senior medical officer of the Regular Army present for duty: quartermaster, Capt. George W. Winterburn, Q.M.C. (April 30, C.D.)

A camp of instruction for the following Field Artillery organizations of the U.S. Army will be established at Sparta, Wis.: Battery A, 3d Field Artillery, from June 1 to Aug. 27, 1915, inclusive; regimental headquarters, band, headquarters 1st Battalion and Battery B, 3d Field Artillery, from date of their arrival (about July 4, 1915) to Aug. 27, 1915, inclusive. Camp commander, the senior Field Artillery officer of the Regular Army present for duty: quartermaster, Capt. George W. Winterburn, Q.M.C. (April 28, C.D.)

A camp of instruction for Infantry officers of the Militia of Indiana will be held at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., June 7 to 12, 1915, inclusive. Each of the following officers is detailed as instructor and will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison in time to arrive not later than June 6: Capt. John J. Toffey, jr., Inf., Capt. Raymond Sheldon, 18th Inf., Capt. William H. Patterson, 12th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Philip Remington, Inf. (April 28, C.D.)

NATIONAL MATCHES.

Capt. William C. Hartlee, U.S.M.C., having been designated by the Secretary of the Navy, is detailed as assistant executive officer of the National Matches for 1915. (May 7, War D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Between San Francisco and Manila.

Offices and Docks: Laguna street, San Francisco, Cal.

Outgoing Schedule to Jan. 1, 1916.

Transports.	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila
Thomas	May 5	May 13	May 26	June 2	13
Logan	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 3	12
Sherman	July 5	July 13	July 26	Aug. 2	13
Thomas	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Sept. 2	13
Logan	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Oct. 4	11
Sherman	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Nov. 2	13
Thomas	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	13
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 26	Jan. 2-16	13

Incoming Schedule to Jan. 15, 1916.

Transports.	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Sheridan	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 5	May 13	22
Sherman	May 15	May 20	June 5	June 13	23
Logan	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	23
Sherman	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 12	24
Thomas	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	23
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 4	Nov. 12	23
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	23
Thomas	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4-16	Jan. 12-16	24

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.
DIX—Left Manila, P.I., March 25, for Seattle, Wash.; left Honolulu, H.T., May 2.
KILPATRICK—At Galveston, Texas.
LISCUM—At Manila.
LOGAN—At San Francisco, Cal.
MCLELLAN—At Galveston, Texas.
MEADE—At Newport News, Va.
MERRITT—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—Left Manila, P.I., April 15 for San Francisco, Cal.; left Honolulu, H.T., May 5.
SHERMAN—At Manila, P.I.
SUMNER—At Galveston, Texas.
THOMAS—Left San Francisco, Cal., May 5, for Manila, P.I.
WARREN—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—In Alaskan waters.

JOSEPH HENRY—At New York.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Thomas C. Cook, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 147th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Hanning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I. 1st Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., commanding.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Wint, P.I. 1st Lieut. Peter H. Ottosen, C.A.C., commanding.
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Oscar C. Warner commanding. Detachment 133d Co., C.A.C. At Fort Wood, N.Y.
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Chester R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. Jersey City, N.J.
GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. George M. Peek, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Monroe, Va.
GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 132d Co., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, May 8, 1915.

Gen. and Mrs. Anson Mills, U.S.A., retired, have returned to El Paso, en route to their home in Washington, D.C., from a visit to the Hawaii Islands and the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Anderson, 6th F.A., stationed at Douglas, Ariz., arrived in the city this week on a short visit to the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Wingo. Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott, wife of Captain Lippincott, 13th Cav., who has been the guest of the German Consul and Mrs. Max Weber in Juarez, is spending a few days with Mrs. Margaret Rowley at the Valley Inn, Ysleta.

Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Hunt and family left this week for Buffalo, N.Y. Capt. Warren Dean, 15th Cav., has left for Los Angeles on two months' leave. Mrs. Ralph H. Leavitt has returned to El Paso from an extended visit in San Francisco. Capt. Martin L. Crimmins, 16th Inf., returned this week from a lengthy visit with his family in San Francisco. Mrs. Crimmins and children will come to El Paso in the fall.

Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander D. Surles, 15th Cav., returned Tuesday from San Francisco, where they enjoyed their wedding tour. They will spend a few days in El Paso with Mrs. Surles' parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Gaines, before moving to the garrison.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick M. Barrows, 4th F.A., who have been in San Francisco with the Army polo team, are spending a few days at Ysleta with the Lieutenant's mother, Mrs. Margaret Rowley, at the Valley Inn. Capt. Harry N. Cootes, 13th Cav., stationed with his regiment at Columbus, N.M., was a visitor in El Paso this week. Col. and Mrs. Franklin O. Johnson gave a dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Howard R. Hickok, Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Wagner, Lieut. and Mrs. Rex H. Rhoades, Mrs. P. W. Hurd, the Misses Anne Howard and Margaret Johnson, Britton Davis, Lieuts. R. F. Tate and William G. Weaver.

Mrs. Margaret Rowley had dinner Saturday at the Valley Inn, Ysleta, complimentary to Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott. All attended the dance at the Country Club. Miss Enid Ainsa, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ainsa, of El Paso, who is attending school in New York city, will at its close visit her uncle and aunt, Comdr. and Mrs. Luke McNamee, after which she will go to Fort Sheridan to visit another uncle and aunt, Major and Mrs. Michael McNamee, before returning to El Paso.

Schuyler Reaney, son of Capt. and Mrs. Robert J. Reaney, was host of an enjoyable gathering of school friends at his home on Saturday. Games and dancing were enjoyed and ices and cake were served. Mrs. Reaney assisted her son in entertaining.

The officers and ladies of the 6th Infantry entertained a large number of friends on Friday with a dance at the Knights of Columbus Hall in El Paso. The orchestra of the regimental band furnished music for the occasion and between the dances punch was served. The guests were received by Major Wilcox, Lieut. and Mrs. R. H. Leavitt and Lieut. and Mrs. T. H. Monroe. In addition to members of the various regiments in attendance there were also a number of guests from the city.

Sergt. Michael Standerson, 16th Inf., and Miss Ida Frances Wakefield, of El Paso, were married in that city May 1 at the home of Miss Ella Robinson. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Edward Barry, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. The wedding was attended by a large number of friends. The wedding march was played by the regimental band of the 16th Infantry.

Sergt. Major and Mrs. William Heffner on Tuesday gave a party in honor of their sister, Mrs. Thomas Connors, of Washington, D.C.

The moving picture shows given every evening out of doors at the camp of the 20th Infantry are proving such a great success that more seats have been added to the 650 already in use. The regimental band adds to the evening's enjoyment. This week a new projecting machine was received by Chaplain Axton from the Department at Washington.

NOTES FROM THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

Tientsin, China, April 11, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. Barton K. Yount have returned from Tongshan, where Lieutenant Yount commanded Company M. Isabella Bell celebrated her tenth birthday anniversary March 25 by entertaining the older children of the regiment at a most attractive Easter party. Capt. and Mrs. Gad Morgan gave a dinner March 26 for Capt. and Mrs. Edwin Bell, Capt. James M. Love, jr., Lieut. and Mrs. William F. Robinson, jr., and Mrs. Oscar W. Griswold and Lieut. Lowe A. McClure. Lieut. and Mrs. Yount and Lieut. and Mrs. Walter R. Weaver entertained the members of the regiment and some Tientsin friends at the Weaver residence March 27 at a masquerade party. The costumes were most unique and original and included representations of Yama-Yama girls, Turkish ladies, Chinese court ladies, Colonial dames and Spanish dancers, male impersonations of baby dolls, bathing and tennis girls and nurses; there were an East Indian, Arab chief, sailor and a Scotch Highlander. Charles Stone, to celebrate his eleventh birthday anniversary, on March 27 entertained the children of the regiment at a sheet and pillow-case party.

Capt. E. H. Sillman, recently relieved as military attaché to the legation at Peking, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Tillson for a few days prior to his departure for the States. Capt. J. M. Love, jr., gave a luncheon March 29 in Captain Sillman's honor. Those present, members of the "old 15th," were Col. and Mrs. J. C. F. Tillson, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Rowell, Capt. and Mrs. Gad Morgan and Lieut. L. A. McClure. Major F. W. Sladen, Capt. C. B. Stone, jr., Lieut. C. C. Early, Joseph S. Leonard, W. W. Doe, with Companies A and B, left March 29 for Leichuang, to camp on the range and engage in target practice during the month of April. Mrs. H. O. Nourse, mother of Mrs. Max S. Murray, arrived via Manila and Shanghai from the States March 27 and was the guest, with her daughter, Mrs. Murray, of Major and Mrs. C. C. Clark for the week-end. Mrs. C. C. Clark and her mother went March 29 to Leichuang, where Lieutenant Murray is on duty as range officer. Dr. and Mrs. Harry C. Bierbower had dinner March 29 for Col. and Mrs. J. C. F. Tillson, Major and Mrs. E. R. Schreiner and Mr. and Mrs. William Howell, of Tientsin.

Lieut. and Mrs. B. F. Castle had dinner March 30 for Col. and Mrs. Tillson and Capt. and Mrs. Morgan. Capt. and Mrs. Oliver Dockery and two children and Lieut. Franz Doniat arrived from the States via Manila. Captain Dockery has taken command of Company D, relieving Captain Rowell. Lieutenant Doniat has been assigned to Company L, now stationed at Linsi and Leichuang. During his stay in Tientsin he has been the guest of Lieut. Louis P. Ford. Captain Dockery and family are at the Imperial Hotel until quarters are ready.

The combination Sunday school and church service given by Chaplain Wood on Easter morning was very impressive and well attended, the feature being the Easter carols sung by the children. Each child received a very pretty marguerite plant at the close of the service. Mrs. F. W. Sladen, Davenport road, gave a chafing-dish supper Sunday for Mr. L. O. McGowan's house guests, Messrs. Catlin and Campbell. Her other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Lawson, Mesdames H. O. Nourse, R. G. Caldwell, Jeanette Clark Smith, Miss Way, Messrs. Nichols and Miner and Lieutenants Sanford and Ford.

Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Castle had dinner Easter Monday for Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Register, Lieut. and Mrs. William F. Robinson and Lieut. and Mrs. Oscar W. Griswold. Mrs. Harry C. Bierbower entertained at bridge and tea April 6 for Mrs. H. O. Nourse. That evening Dr. and Mrs. Bierbower had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Register, Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Weaver, Mrs. C. B. Stone, jr., and Capt. J. M. Love, jr. Major and Mrs. E. R. Schreiner gave a dinner April 7 for Capt. and Mrs. Register, Dr. and Mrs. Bierbower and Dr. Yami Kin, who has charge of the Chinese Woman's Hospital in Tientsin. Major and Mrs. Schreiner returned April 4 from Peking, having spent two very pleasant days there.

Col. and Mrs. Tillson had dinner April 8 for Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Rowell, Mesdames C. B. Clark, C. B. Stone, jr., W. A. Squires, Capt. J. M. Love, jr., and Lieut. L. A. McClure. Capt. and Mrs. Edwin Bell's dinner guests April 9

were Capt. and Mrs. Oliver H. Dockery, jr., Capt. and Mrs. Gad Morgan, Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Castle, Mrs. C. B. Stone, jr., and Lieut. Waldo F. Ayer. That same evening Major and Mrs. C. C. Clark entertained Mr. L. O. McGowan and guests, Messrs. Catlin and Campbell, at dinner. The Army ladies who attended Mrs. Rother's bridge-ten April 9 were Mesdames C. C. Clark, Morgan, Stone, Bell, Bierbower and Castle.

Major and Mrs. Schreiner had dinner April 10 for Col. and Mrs. Tillson, Capt. and Mrs. Morgan, Chaplain and Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Stone and Lieutenant McClure. Mr. Walter Nichols, Rue de France, that same evening gave a chafing-dish supper and dance for Major and Mrs. C. C. Clark, Major and Mrs. Thomas F. Dwyer, Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Castle, Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Weaver, Mrs. F. W. Sladen and Lieutenants Ford and Sanford. On Saturday afternoon, while riding with a crowd of young people along the Race Course road, Mrs. Jeanette Clark Smith was thrown from her Chinese pony, which had become unmanageable. Mrs. Smith sustained only a few bruises and is around again as usual. Capt. and Mrs. Rowell and two children are guests of Captain Love, awaiting the sailing of the transport Warren.

The monthly regimental field meet was held at Recreation Park March 27. This was the first outdoor meet of the season and was the last of the winter series. The championship cup was presented by Colonel Tillson to Company C, which had scored the highest percentage in the series commencing Jan. 1. At the same time the cup for the basketball championship was awarded to Company D and presented by Colonel Tillson. The period of regimental drills and ceremonies which has just ended was enjoyed greatly by the residents of Tientsin as well as by the Army people.

FORT ONTARIO NOTES.

Oswego, N.Y., May 10, 1915.

Lieut. Jason M. Walling delivered an interesting lecture on "How Battles Are Fought and Won" before the Oswego branch of the Railroad Men's Y.M.C.A. on Monday night. In commenting upon Lieutenant Walling's talk, the Oswego Palladium said: "After listening to Lieutenant Walling, of Fort Ontario, talk before the men and members of the Railroad Y.M.C.A. for an hour last night one could not help but feel impressed with the idea that, even while Uncle Sam's Army is numerically small, he has as fine a trained body of fighting men as any of the great powers."

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wicks, of Oswego, entertained Capt. and Mrs. Rees and Lieut. and Mrs. Diller at dinner at the Pontiac on Thursday, after which they enjoyed the dancing in the hotel rotunda. Mrs. John S. Parsons in Oswego gave a delightful bridge Friday in honor of Mrs. Diller, soon to leave with Lieutenant Diller for Wilmington, Del. Attending from the post were Mesdames Normoyle, Bloombergh, Burton, Parsons, Rees and Diller. High score was won by Mrs. Mott and Mrs. Diller received a guest prize.

Mrs. Benjamin Dutton on Friday left for New York city, where she was joined by Lieutenant Dutton, whose ship, the Kansas, is laid up for repairs. Major and Mrs. Normoyle gave a charming dinner on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Parsons, Capt. and Mrs. Burton, Lieut. and Mrs. Diller, Lieutenant Herwig and his mother, Mrs. Herwig, and Lieutenant Hurley. Captain Parsons has been experimenting with the growing of mushrooms and has met with great success. During the week he has generously shared his harvest with all the officers' families and there was plenty for all.

Capt. and Mrs. Rees had supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Diller, Lieutenant Hurley and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ames, of Oswego. Lieutenant Herwig, the athletic officer, has gotten the tennis court into splendid shape and the tennis enthusiasts are again in their element. Lieutenant Welty, in addition to duties as quartermaster, has been detailed as post exchange officer, relieving Lieutenant Diller. Capt. and Mrs. Parsons gave a mushroom supper on Sunday for Major and Mrs. Normoyle, Miss Margaret Normoyle and Lieutenant Hurley.

The garrison was startled by sounding of fire call about midnight Wednesday. Investigation proved it to be the steamboat City of New York, at anchor in the East Cove. A fierce wind blowing carried many sparks into the post, and as a precautionary measure Major Normoyle kept the companies and the fire apparatus in readiness until the fire was well under control. Regimental Sergeant Major Hightower motored over from Madison Barracks on Saturday morning and Bath. Sergt. and Mrs. O'Leary and 1st Sergt. and Mrs. Stark accompanied him back to Madison the same afternoon, returning to the post last night.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., May 9, 1915.

Lieut. Andrew J. White, recently 10th Infantry, is now in command of the post. Lieutenant White, Lieut. Frank Kennedy and Lieutenant Eichelberger were all of the 10th Infantry and a short time ago stationed at Camp Otis. They are now living side by side at Fort Porter, and delighted to be here. Capt. and Mrs. Joseph E. Bastion left Thursday for Fort Greble, where Captain Bastion goes on detached service for four months. They were the guests of Major and Mrs. Metcalfe before leaving Fort Porter.

Mrs. Mitchell gave a dinner Friday in compliment to Major and Mrs. Frank B. Andrus, of Buffalo. Later auction was enjoyed, Major and Mrs. Metcalfe, Miss Andrus and Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger joining. Capt. and Mrs. Jackson entertained a few friends at cards on Wednesday. Dr. and Mrs. Lucian How gave a beautiful tea last week in honor of the distinguished physicians, visitors in Buffalo. Miss Mitchell and Miss Metcalfe were among the young ladies to assist Mrs. How.

Capt. and Mrs. Oscar W. Koester, of Bradford, Pa., have been guests of friends in the city. Captain Koester was the Navy recruiting officer here some years ago. Major and Mrs. Andrus have given up their house on Breckenridge street and have leased a lovely home on Clairmont avenue. Gen. and Mrs. William Auman are now at Paso Robles, Cal.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., May 9, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Conley had dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. De Loffre, Major Stevens, Captain Reed and Lieut. and Mrs. Whiting. Major P. C. Stevens, recently retired, left Friday for his future home in Berwyn, Md. Miss Beatrice Budlong is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Goe. Mrs. Threlkeld and Miss Berry Waller spent Tuesday in Burlington.

The informal hop Wednesday at the club was enjoyed by an enthusiastic crowd. After the hop Capt. and Mrs. Van Horn gave a supper for Mrs. Weed, of Plattsburg, the Misses Painter, Weed, Sheldon and Winslow, Lieutenants Reisinger, Ord, Wyche, Corlett, Milliken and Bull.

Dr. and Mrs. De Loffre had two automobile parties during the week, when they took supper and motored into the country. Lieutenants Ord and Wyche dined with Mr. and Mrs. Rogers Wednesday. Major and Mrs. Threlkeld had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Nolan, Capt. and Mrs. Goodrich, Lieut. and Mrs. Whiting, Lieut. and Mrs. Lough, Miss Walter and Lieutenant Bull. Col. and Mrs. McCoy gave a beautiful progressive dinner Thursday for Major and Mrs. Threlkeld, Capt. and Mesdames Carleton, Nolan and Bond, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Buttler and Lieutenant Corlett.

Little Dorothy Darby celebrated her eighth birthday anniversary Saturday by giving a lovely party, to which all the post children were invited. Lieut. and Mrs. Miller had dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Goodrich and Lieut. and Mrs. Sherrard. A large farewell hop was given Saturday evening for Col. and Mrs. Blauvelt and Miss Blauvelt, Major and Mrs. Erwin, Capt. and Mrs. Nolan. Friday afternoon, after parade, Mrs. Threlkeld had quite a pretty tea party.

Miss Winslow had a tea Saturday after parade. Major and Mrs. Bandholtz gave a large dinner Thursday. Major and Mrs. Threlkeld invited Mrs. Goe and Miss Budlong in to supper Sunday.

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was in the military service of the United States. There is a severe penalty provided by the Federal Penal Code of 1910 for anyone who shall entice or procure any soldier to desert, but it is absolutely necessary to prove that the offenders were aware of the fact that the man was in the U.S. Army.

Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., Chief of Staff, and Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, left Washington on May 13 for Fort Monroe. General Scott will spend two days visiting the Coast Artillery School and studying the work of the Coast Artillery Corps. Perhaps no general officer of the Army has been associated less with the Coast Artillery Corps than General Scott, and he is giving considerable time to the consideration of the needs of the corps.

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THE LESSON OF THE HOUR.

Speaking broadly, there are two parties to the present imbroglio, the belligerents and the neutrals, including in the latter term not only the United States, but the South American republics, as well as Denmark, Holland and Scandinavia. It might be well for the United States to secure concert of action among these countries, but in any case it should be prepared to defend the rights of neutrals. It has spoken in clear and unmistakable terms in the able note of the President sent through the Department of State to the American Ambassador at Berlin, declaring in substance that the rights of belligerents on the high seas shall not be extended with this country's consent, for the ocean belongs to mankind and it is the highway of nations. This is no new doctrine with us, for, as we showed last week, it was declared by the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL a quarter of a century ago, and by John Ericsson and Robert Fulton long before that date. It may be necessary to concede to the maritime nations now disturbing the peace of the world the rights as belligerents which they would have had before the present war, under international law or custom, but new conditions of war and new devices of war should be recognized only so far as their use can be kept strictly within the humane requirements of the old code, and the recognition of the rights of belligerents to which the neutral nations have heretofore been made parties.

Now that our Government has declared its policy it should be prepared to insist upon it at all hazards and accept the consequences, be they what they may. Our mission should be to defend the freedom of the seas as the highway for the commerce of the world, insisting that belligerent nations should not involve that commerce in their destructive purposes. Protests will accomplish nothing so long as they are accompanied, as they have been heretofore, by the statement that we shall content ourselves with a form of words and decline to assume any responsibility for what we say. Our worthy Chief Magistrate has told us that "there is such a thing as being so right that a nation does not need to convince others by force that it is right." Mr. Wilson is a student of history, but where in all history does he find any illustration of the truth of this statement? Do not wars grow out of differences of opinion as to what is right, and is not this fact conspicuously illustrated in the present war with its papers of various colors, declaring the virtues of the several countries they represent and the iniquity of those proclaiming a different opinion as to the original responsibility for the outbreak of this consuming conflagration? Our declaration of neutral rights upon the seas must be made and enforced with absolute impartiality. The claim of "right" will be properly derided if it is directed against any one nation or is the result of hysterical excitement over some single event insignificant from the point of view of large war. Germany insists that her use of submarines is merely a reprisal for Great Britain's violation of international law in declaring a war zone in the North Sea. The German position is that international law has been cast to the winds, so that she is free to make such use of her new methods of war, however cruel they may be and however they may jeopardize neutral rights. We cannot assert those rights without assuming the risks of war, and if we are not prepared to defend ourselves against any aggression they may provoke, our fate may be like that of Belgium.

Whatever the cause of the present war, it is giving us the grandest display the world has ever seen of the virtues that make the greatness of nations; unity of effort under the impulse of patriotic devotion; self-sacrifice and endurance without a murmur of hardship even to the extremity of death; the development of the spirit of comradeship and good fellowship such as is never known in peace. We may distribute the credit for these virtues according to our several predilections, but we should not fail to recognize their existence. It may be remembered how greatly we were angered when Carlyle declared of our great American contest that it was merely the burning out of a dirty chimney. Are we not in danger of producing a like state of mind among the present belligerents when we assume the offensive air of lofty virtue, declaring that we are too proud to make war? How they scoff as they assert that the purpose of this peace for which we are willing to sacrifice self-respect is to enable us to coin their blood and sweat into our dirty dollars and that we are prepared to submit to any humiliation, that we may be left undisturbed to this noble occupation of increasing our bank account.

We gave warning many months ago that the time would come when some action, that mouthings about peace and good-will toward men could not prevent, would set the country aflame, recalling our experience in this respect following the attack on Fort Sumter in

April, 1861, and the blowing up of the U.S.S. Maine in Havana Harbor thirty-seven years later. Such a crisis would seem to be upon us now, and it furnishes an opportunity and threatens a danger—not a present danger of war, for that we do not apprehend, but the danger of future and humiliating defeat in war if we haul down the flag, sacred with its traditions of glorious deeds and stained with the blood of heroes, and flaunt in its place the white symbol of defeat and surrender.

The greatness of this country is due to the courage of those controlling public action at times when large opportunities have arisen, and it is to a like display of resolution on the part of our rulers that we owe our escape from disasters that would have made shipwreck of the State. It was the boldness of Andrew Jackson, the apostle of Democracy, that in his day prevented secession under the guise of nullification; it was the timidity of his successor, Buchanan, that precipitated upon us the Civil War.

Press and forum are occupied just now with discussions as to our proper course of action in view of the slight put upon this country by belligerent action upon the high seas. In another column we reproduce several of these public statements, directing special attention to those of Mr. Wickersham, late Attorney General of the United States; that noble Christian gentleman, Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, of the Outlook, and the officers of the Navy League. In what these gentlemen say as to the action required of our Government at the present time they are in line with the declarations of this paper which have brought upon it the criticisms and the sarcasm of papers of the school of the Springfield Republican. We have too long neglected our obvious duty in the matter of preparation for war. Without this, whatever we may say will be accepted as merely a rhetorical announcement the utterance of which without corresponding action will bring upon us the contempt of the world and the hatred of the nations now under the strong excitement of war. We should without delay make good our deficiencies in the way of warlike preparation, let the cost be what it may. This is the one possible, if not altogether certain, way of escaping the consequences which must inevitably follow sooner or later our controversy with a nation of warriors. If we do not escape war we shall at least preserve our self-respect.

To associate military power with a want of a sense of moral obligation is now the primary effort of those who are seeking to discredit military service throughout the United States in pulpit, platform and school utterances. If they can create in the public mind some Frankenstein of a monster responsible to no moral law and then put a uniform on it and label it "militarism," they believe they can affect the popular mind of this country unfavorably toward military service. It is against such distortion of current happenings, against such misinterpretation of the ideals of a great people that the Americans should be on their guard. Washington in his inaugural address, December, 1793, said: "There is a rank due to the United States among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war." Here was a frank recognition by the Father of his Country that blood and iron, material power expressed in terms of military efficiency, are essential to a country's standing in the council of nations. Yet no one will go so far as to charge the first President of the United States with a lack of appreciation of the moral virtues.

When on Feb. 20 the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL declared that if President Wilson should consult his military advisers he would ask authority from Congress to mobilize an Army of 1,000,000 volunteers the President smiled indulgently. He did not think that the suggestion was worthy of serious consideration and refused to comment upon it when his opinion was asked by the correspondents at one of his bi-weekly conferences. At that time the JOURNAL declared that "neither Germany nor Great Britain is giving any serious consideration to protests from the State Department except in words, and Japan is going ahead with its plans for the domination of China and the Pacific Ocean without considering the wishes or the interests of this country." Every event since that time supports this conclusion, and no action by the President in the form of rhetorical statements will in any way induce the belligerents to deviate in the slightest degree from their chosen course. Germany and England are both conducting a campaign of publicity through which they are attempting to influence public sentiment in this country, but they will not yield to the demands of President Wilson on any vital issue. We urged that the President call for a million volunteers to preserve neutrality and to maintain our honor and dignity, directing attention at the same time to the fact that even if Congress should act immediately and the War Department should pursue the most vigorous policy, an army of volunteers could not be made ready to take the field within a year. The measure was urged for the purpose of providing for the future and with no hostile intention toward any nation. If the President did not consider our suggestion of sufficient importance to merit his attention the United States Senate recognized its significance, as our article was read the last session and spread upon the minutes of the Senate. It has been published also in the newspapers of the

country to a greater extent than any other article of recent date and the value of our suggestion is becoming each day more and more apparent.

In commenting on the protest from Capt. K. Boy-Ed, of the German Embassy in Washington, which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, against the charge reprinted from a British publication in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, to the effect that the German cruiser Nurnberg apparently made no effort to save the lives of English officers and men on the sinking of the H.M.S. Monmouth, the Journal M.S.I. says that "in the absence of authoritative, disinterested and entirely fair, impartial and unprejudiced sources, it is compelled to do as best it can." In order that the officers of the U.S. Army may not appear in a wrong light, because of these often biased reprints in a periodical published under the auspices of our officers, it may be pertinent to suggest that articles dealing with purely military aspects of the war can be published without being offensive to either side by the excision before republication of any language that seeks to reflect upon the motives of one side or the other. One instance where such excision could have been well employed is to be found in an article from a British periodical in which reference is made to the "baby-killing raid on Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby." Such a slur was entirely foreign to a proper description of a military movement, and could have been eliminated without in any way impairing the sense of the article and with a manifest addition to the impartiality of the narrative. In time of war the parties to the conflict cannot be expected to maintain a view unclouded by racial prejudice, but we, separated by three thousand miles of ocean from the scene of hostilities, ought to keep a wholly open mind, prejudging neither party and holding the scales of judgment absolutely true until such time as the official records shall enable us to form a correct estimate.

There is not much prospect of the Atlantic Fleet being sent to the San Francisco Exposition, although it is stated with considerable emphasis by the Secretary of the Navy and the officers at the Department that this summer's program has not been changed. As a matter of fact, it does not require the knowledge of a diplomat to see that it would be a dangerous thing to order the fleet to the Pacific Ocean for exhibition purposes at present. At the same time it might irritate the situation if it was announced that the engagement at San Francisco had been cancelled because of the present condition of affairs. The statement that the Panama Canal is not in condition to have the fleet sent through it serves an excellent purpose at this time. Of course, until the slides settle there will always be some danger of the canal filling up, but a slide would never come so quickly as to catch the ships. Not unless the war should come to a close before June 25, when the fleet mobilizes at Hampton Roads, will it be sent to the Pacific according to the announced program. No modification of program has been considered in the Navy Department, and none will be until the last moment. In all probability the fleet will operate in the vicinity of the Narragansett Bay after the New York maneuvers. It will probably base on Newport as usual so as to give officers of the fleet an opportunity to spend some time at the Naval War College.

The Secretary of the Navy, after giving the matter the fullest consideration, has decided to detail an officer to relieve Rear Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter as Aid for Material. It is expected that the Chief of Naval Operations will eventually absorb the duties of the council of aids, but the Secretary is not yet ready to make this change. It is understood that the Secretary took this action upon the advice of the Chief of Naval Operations, Rear Admiral Benson, who is proceeding slowly and carefully in organizing the work laid out for him. As he has expressed himself as opposed to any radical change in the organization of the Navy Department at present, only a part of the assistants that will be assigned to him have been selected. It is understood that Lieut. Comdr. Harry E. Yarnell, U.S.N., now at the Naval War College, and Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Knox, U.S.N., now with the Naval Intelligence Office, are to be assigned to duty with Admiral Benson. Other officers may be added to his force of assistants as fast as they are needed. Admiral Benson is avoiding any undue haste in the organization of his force, and it will be some time before his plans are fully developed. The Secretary has not yet selected the officer who is to be detailed as Aid for Material.

It is understood that Rear Admiral Victor Blue has asked the Secretary of the Navy to relieve him as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation at the earliest date that will not interfere with the plans of the Department. He is due for sea service and is anxious to get away from the Department as soon as possible. The Secretary will probably defer compliance with the request until the middle of the summer, as it is understood that he does not wish to make a change in the head of this important bureau until Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, has had an opportunity to become more thoroughly acquainted with his new duties. There has never been a more popular Chief of the Bureau of Navigation than Rear Admiral Blue. His services have not only been invaluable to the Secretary, but the manner in which he has conducted the bureau has been eminently

satisfactory throughout the Service. It is understood that the names of Capt. Benjamin C. Bryan, U.S.N., now Director of Navy Yards, and Capt. R. E. Coontz, U.S.N., commander of the Georgia, are being considered by the Secretary in connection with the vacancy as commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The Secretary of the Navy expects to announce his appointment within a week.

An order has been issued by the President waiving in the appointment of watchmen for fortifications under construction all Civil Service requirements for former soldiers, sailors and marines who have served at least two enlistments. The order is the result of the refusal of an officer of the Army to accept a watchman who had been sent to him by the Civil Service Commission because he was not a naturalized citizen, holding that it was not good policy to appoint as watchman over an important fortification a man who had so recently come to this country. While there was no evidence to show that the man was connected with a foreign government, he was open to suspicion. The War Department appealed to the Civil Service Commission, which decided that it had no authority under the law to give the place to any other than its candidate first on the list. After considerable discussion the case was taken to the White House, where upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War authority was given to appoint former enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps without Civil Service examination. This indicates the policy the Government should follow in making appointments to civil positions. If enlisted men discharged with good character should be given the preference in appointments to civil positions the Army, Navy and Marine Corps would be materially assisted in securing desirable recruits. A number of foreign governments virtually guarantee to men who have served in the army and navy positions in the civil service.

When the time comes to negotiate peace terms for the European war the United States will be vitally interested in the disposition of the islands in the Pacific now in the possession of Japan. By obtaining control of the Marshall Islands, the Caroline Islands and a number of other islands belonging to Germany, Japan has secured possession of naval bases which might threaten the communications between the United States and the Philippines and permit the operation of submarines. This would enable Japan to operate against the Pacific coast without the interference of a fleet based on Honolulu. Thus at a single stroke Japan has extended her influence half way across the Pacific, which would make her a more dangerous enemy to deal with in the event of war. The United States will probably protest against the retention of at least a part of the islands by Japan at the close of the war. There will be no objection to England holding them, but the State Department could scarcely willingly permit their permanent occupation by Japan if it intends to guard the interests of this country in the Pacific and to obtain as good a strategic position as possible in the event of any trouble with Japan.

Upon the recommendation of the Navy Department the President has issued orders to Rear Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, U.S.N., assigning him as Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, which will give him during the time his flag is hoisted in that command the rank of admiral. Admiral Winterhalter will relieve Admiral W. C. Cowles, now in command of the Asiatic Fleet, who retires under the statutory age limit on July 10 next. Admiral Winterhalter is the fourth rear admiral to have command of a fleet assigned to him carrying with it the rank of admiral under the provisions of the Act of Congress of March 3, 1915, establishing the rank of admiral for the commanders-in-chief of the Atlantic, Pacific and Asiatic Fleets. The same act made provision for the rank of vice admiral for the seconds in command of these fleets, when designated as such by the President. They will be designated later. The assignment of Rear Admiral Winterhalter to the command of the Asiatic Fleet meets with the hearty approval of the Navy Service, which appreciates the zeal and ability of Admiral Winterhalter and is pleased to see him reach an earned and merited reward.

In the selection of the Marine Corps rifle team this year an effort will be made to broaden the work that has been conducted at the Winthrop Range. Thirty or forty candidates for the team will be ordered to Winthrop, as much to give them the benefits of scientific training as to select the team. The tryout that will be given the candidates will be a sort of a substitute for the School of Fire which is being organized in the Army. It is proposed to select six officers for the team that is to enter the National Matches so that they can act as instructors when they return to their stations. Quite a number of candidates for the team were selected at the Guantanamo shoot which was held when the marines were stationed there.

Capt. W. S. Sims, commanding the Torpedo Flotilla which arrived at New York May 12, has been ordered to Newport for duty in the Brooklyn, flagship of Rear Admiral Knight, the umpire of the naval war game. Captain Sims will act as representative of the interests of the defending fleet, commanded by Admiral Fletcher. There will also be on board another officer similarly representing the side of the attacking fleet, commanded by Rear Admiral Beatty.

THIS COUNTRY'S NOTE TO GERMANY.

President Wilson's note to the German government regarding the Lusitania disaster was cabled by Secretary Bryan to the American Ambassador in Berlin on May 13 for delivery to the German Foreign Office next morning, and was made public in the United States on that morning. Its text follows:

Department of State, Washington, May 13, 1915.

The Secretary of State to the American Ambassador at Berlin: Please call on the Minister of Foreign Affairs and after reading to him this communication leave with him a copy.

In view of recent acts of the German authorities in violation of American rights on the high seas, which culminated in the torpedoing and sinking of the British steamship Lusitania on May 7, 1915, by which over 100 American citizens lost their lives, it is clearly wise and desirable that the Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government should come to a clear and full understanding as to the grave situation which has resulted.

The sinking of the British passenger steamer Falaba by a German submarine on March 28, through which Leon C. Thrasher, an American citizen, was drowned; the attack on April 28 on the American vessel Cushing by a German aeroplane; the sinking on May 1 of the American rescue ship Light by a German submarine, as a result of which two or more American citizens met their death; and, finally, the torpedoing and sinking of the steamship Lusitania, constitute a series of events which the Government of the United States has observed with growing concern, distress, and amazement.

Recalling the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by the Imperial German Government in matters of international right, and particularly with regard to the freedom of the seas; having learned to recognize the German views and the German influence in international affairs; and in the earnest hope that it is not mistaken in expecting action on the part of the Imperial German Government, which will correct the unfortunate impressions which have been created, and vindicate once more the position of that government with regard to the sacred freedom of the seas.

The Government of the United States has been apprised that the Imperial German Government considered themselves to be obliged by the extraordinary circumstances of the present war and the measures adopted by their adversaries in seeking to cut Germany off from all commerce, to adopt methods of retaliation which go far beyond the ordinary methods of warfare at sea, in the proclamation of a war zone from which they have warned neutral ships to keep away. This Government has already taken occasion to inform the Imperial German Government that it cannot admit the adoption of such measures or such a warning of danger to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality, and that it must hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for any infringement of those rights, intentional or incidental. It does not understand the Imperial German Government to question those rights. It assumes, on the contrary, that the Imperial Government accept, as of course, the rule that the lives of non-combatants, whether they be of neutral citizenship or citizens of one of the nations at war, cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unarmed merchantman, and recognize also, as all other nations do, the obligation to take the usual precaution of visit and search to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact a belligerent nationality or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag.

The Government of the United States, therefore, desires to call the attention of the Imperial German Government with the utmost earnestness to the fact that the objection to their present method of attack against the trade of their enemies lies in the practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice, and humanity which all modern opinion recognizes as imperative. It is practically impossible for the officers of a submarine to visit a merchantman at sea and examine her papers and cargo. It is practically impossible for them to make a prize of her; and, if they cannot put a prize crew on board of her, they cannot sink her without leaving her crew and all on board of her to the mercy of the sea in her small boats. These facts it is understood the Imperial German Government frankly admit. We are informed that in the instances of which we have spoken time enough for even that poor measure of safety was not given, and in at least two of the cases cited, not so much as a warning was received. Manifestly, submarines cannot be used against merchantmen, as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity.

American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas, and exercise those rights in what should be the well justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations, and certainly in the confidence that their own Government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights.

There was recently published in the newspapers of the United States, I regret to inform the Imperial German Government, a formal warning, purporting to come from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington, addressed to the people of the United States, and stating, in effect, that any citizen of the United States who exercised his right of free travel upon the seas would do so at his peril if his journey should take him within the zone of waters within which the Imperial German navy was using submarines against the commerce of Great Britain and France, notwithstanding the respectful but very earnest protest of his Government, the Government of the United States. I do not refer to this for the purpose of calling the attention of the Imperial German Government at this time to the surprising irregularity of a communication from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington addressed to the people of the United States through the newspapers, but only for the purpose of pointing out that no warning that an unlawful and inhumane act will be committed can possibly be accepted as an excuse or palliation for that act or as an abatement of the responsibility for its commission.

Long acquainted as this Government has been with the character of the Imperial Government, and with the high principles of equity by which they have in the past been actuated and guided, the Government of the United States cannot believe that the commanders of the vessels which committed these acts of lawlessness did so except under a misapprehension of the orders issued by the Imperial German naval authorities. It takes it for granted that, at least within the practical possibilities of every case, the commanders even of submarines were expected to do nothing that would involve the lives of non-combatants or the safety of neutral ships, even at the cost of failing of their object of capture or destruction. It confidently expects, therefore, that the Imperial German Government will disavow the acts of which the Government of the United States complains; that they will make reparation so far as reparation is possible for injuries which are without measure, and that they will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the Imperial German Government have in the past so wisely and so firmly contended.

The Government and people of the United States look to the Imperial German Government for just, prompt, and enlightened action in this vital matter with the greater confidence, because the United States and Germany are bound together not only by special ties of friendship, but also by the explicit stipulations of the Treaty of 1828, between the United States and the Kingdom of Prussia.

Expressions of regret and offers of reparation in case of the destruction of neutral ships sunk by mistake, while they

may satisfy international obligations, if no loss of life results, cannot justify or excuse a practice the natural and necessary effect of which is to subject neutral nations and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks.

The Imperial German Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment.

BRYAN.

SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA.

The British passenger steamship Lusitania, of the Cunard Line, was torpedoed by a German submarine and sunk on Friday, May 7, off Old Head of Kinsale, about twenty-five miles southwest of Queenstown, Ireland. She sank in less than twenty minutes, causing a great loss of life that recalled the fate of the Titanic in April, 1912. The Lusitania was on her way from New York to Liverpool. The ship was struck shortly after the noon hour while many of the passengers were at luncheon. The ship was going at reduced speed, about seventeen knots. Being one of the fastest of ships, this meant a slowing down of about eight knots an hour. There were 1,254 passengers and 850 crew aboard. The total of those saved was 764, of whom 462 were passengers and 302 were crew; those lost were about 1,150. The injured numbered thirty among the passengers and seventeen in the crew. More than 100 Americans were among the passengers lost. These included such well known men as Alfred G. Vanderbilt, the New York millionaire; Elbert Hubbard and Justus Miles Forman, the writers; Charles Klein, the playwright, and Charles Frohman, the theatrical manager. Trawlers and fishing boats in the vicinity did good work in rescuing the living and recovering the bodies of the dead. The submarine U-39, of the German navy, is said to have fired the two torpedoes that destroyed the Lusitania, having possibly other submarines in her company. The first explosion occurred just aft of the starboard bow, while the second torpedo struck about amidships on the same side. The great inrush of water caused the vessel to list heavily to port, and made it difficult to launch the lifeboats with efficiency. The ship sank bow foremost in sixty fathoms. Capt. W. T. Turner went down with the vessel, but was picked up by a boat. The weather was clear and the wind only light. The torpedo attack came without warning, although the captain and other officers were on the lookout for submarines. Among those who hastened to Queenstown to assist in the work of relief were Capt. Alexander M. Miller, U.S.A., and Capt. William A. Castle, U.S.A., attachés to the American Embassy, London.

The reason why more passengers were not saved is said to have been that the first torpedo broke the main steampipe, making it impossible to reverse the engines, which continued to drive the ship on her course for ten minutes before the list stopped her. No boats could be launched at that speed. The great list of the vessel showed the difficulty of launching boats in such a situation and emphasized the value of life rafts, which can be tumbled overboard despite any angle of list; in fact, the greater the list the more easily are rafts launched.

The Lusitania was one of the largest of the passenger greyhounds. Built in Glasgow in 1906, she was 785 feet long, with a gross tonnage of 32,500. The great speed was obtained by means of 70,000 H.P. driving four shafts, each of which carried a three-bladed propeller. Her fastest time across the Atlantic was four days, eleven hours and forty minutes, which stood as a record until broken by her sister ship, the Mauretania. The Lusitania was one of the greatest prizes that could fall to the German submarines, and it had been known that the Germans had made extraordinary efforts to sink her, but it was generally believed in British shipping circles that her great speed would enable her to evade any submarine.

Scarcely had the news of the sinking become generally known when the question was raised as to whether the Lusitania was armed and carried explosives for use in war. The Germans asserted that she was armed and carried ammunition. Collector Malone, of the port of New York, asserted positively that there were no guns, either mounted or unmounted, on board when the inspection by the Collector's department was made just prior to her sailing from New York. Officials of the Cunard Line also insisted that her cargo had no explosives and that she was not armed, pointing out that carrying of explosives and munitions of war by passenger steamships is prohibited by law. Unloaded cartridges are not classed by law as explosives, and the cargo of the Lusitania contained 4,200 cases of Remington safety cartridges and 1,200 cases of empty shrapnel shells. There was not an ounce of picric acid or any other explosive on board, said the assistant general agent of the Cunard Line in New York. Cartridges and shrapnel are not classed as munitions of war except when loaded with explosives. He said the ships had been carrying such cartridges for years without objection on the part of the military authorities of this country. The British Admiralty also denied that the Lusitania was armed.

OPINION ON THE PRESENT CRISIS.

The following are examples of the expressions of opinion after the sinking of the Lusitania by a German submarine on May 7. All, it should be noted, antedate the declarations in the matter by the President in his note sent to the German government on May 13, but they are of interest as showing the feeling in this country which influenced Mr. Wilson's decision.

MR. WICKERSHAM'S VIEWS.

This vigorous statement of opinion as to the action required of our Government was given by George W. Wickersham, formerly United States Attorney General, in a letter to the New York Times, May 8:

"The destruction of the Lusitania by the Germans, and the wanton killing of American men, women and children, without warning, brings sharply before the American people the question of how long the present sexless policy of the conduct of our affairs is to be continued. Germany has apparently decided to run amuck with civilization. It is now for the American people to decide whether this nation has any virility left, or if it is content to sink to the level of China.

"A very clear course, it seems to me, is open for us to pursue. We should cancel all diplomatic relations with a country which has declared war upon civilization, recall our Ambassador from Berlin, and hand Count Bernstorff his passports. Congress should be summoned in extra session, and an appropriation of at least \$250,000,000 asked to put us in a condition to protect our rights as a neutral civilized Power. At the same time we should invite all neutral nations of the world to join us in a

council of civilization to agree upon the steps to be taken to protect the interests of all neutral Powers and their citizens from such wanton acts of destruction of life and property as those which Germany has been committing and which have culminated in the destruction of the Lusitania and of so many of her passengers.

"Until now the national Administration has been proceeding not only on the basis of 'safety first,' but of safety first, last and all the time. The time has arrived when we must remember the truth of what Lowell so well expressed, that
"Tis man's perdition to be safe, when for the truth he ought to die."

REV. DR. LYMAN ABBOTT.

Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott in a letter to the Times from Cornwall-on-Hudson, May 9, says:

"You have rendered an important public service by your publication of Mr. Wickersham's letter and your editorial in this morning's issue. These offer to the American people a leadership for which we have looked to the President in vain.

"I remember the winter of 1860-61, when President Buchanan had the authority, but not the capacity to command, and while he stood helpless at the helm the country drifted toward civil war. When Sumter was fired on Lincoln acted. He did not wait to deliberate beforehand.

"In such a crisis, courage is a duty and timidity a crime; dread of war creates peril of war, and no decision is so bad as indecision. You have given us a definite policy to discuss. I do not here discuss it, but I thank you for making it clear that, not by words only, but by some decisive action, America should disown all fellowship with a Power which perpetrates massacre of unarmed citizens on the high seas and calls it war."

STATEMENT BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Ex-President Roosevelt is quoted by the Times as saying:

"On the night of the day that the disaster occurred I called the attention of our people to the fact that the sinking of the Lusitania was not only an act of simple piracy, but that it represented piracy accompanied by murder on a vaster scale than any old-time pirate had ever practiced before being hung for his misdeeds.

"I called attention to the fact that this was merely the application on the high seas, and, at our expense, of the principles which when applied on land had produced the innumerable hideous tragedies that have occurred in Belgium and in Northern France.

"I said that not only our duty to humanity at large, but our duty to preserve our own national self-respect demanded instant action on our part and forbade all delay.

"I can do little more than reiterate what I thus said. "When the German decree establishing the war zone was issued, and of course plainly threatened exactly the type of tragedy which has occurred, our Government notified Germany that in the event of any such wrongdoing at the expense of our citizens we would hold the German government to a strict accountability."

"The use of this phrase, 'strict accountability,' of course, must mean, and can only mean, that action will be taken by us without an hour's unnecessary delay. It was eminently proper to use the exact phrase that was used, and having used it our own self-respect demands that we forthwith abide by it."

In an interview later the New York Sun quotes Colonel Roosevelt as saying:

"Without twenty-four hours delay this country could and should take effective action by declaring that in view of murderous offenses against the rights of neutrals all commerce with Germany shall forthwith be forbidden and all commerce of every kind be permitted and encouraged with France, England and the rest of the civilized world. This would not be a declaration of war. It would merely prevent munitions of war being sent to a Power which by its conduct has shown willingness to use munitions for the slaughter of offending American men, women and children. I do not believe that the firm assertion of our rights means war, but we would do well to remember that there are things worse than war. Let us as a nation understand that peace is of worth only when it is the handmaiden of international righteousness and of national self-respect."

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT.

Ex-President Taft in a speech at the Union League Club in Philadelphia on May 11 spoke of the seriousness of war, and said, in part:

"Is war the only method of making a nation accountable? Let us look into our own history. England connived at the fitting out of armed vessels to prey on our commerce, to attack our Navy and to kill our sailors. We protested, and what did we do then? We held her strictly accountable in the Geneva conference. Was not our honor as much preserved by this method as it would have been had we declared war?

"I agree that the inhumanity of the circumstances in the case now presses on us, but in the heat of even just indignation is this the best time to act, when action involves such momentous consequences and means untold loss of life and treasure? There are things worse than war, but delay due to calm deliberation cannot change the situation or minimize the effect of what we finally conclude to do."

SENATOR LODGE, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, is quoted by Leslie's Weekly as saying:

"We do not want war with any nation or any people, and the way to avoid war is not to invite it. Unarmed, unready, undefended, we offer a standing invitation to aggression and attack, and the idea, still popular or used for purposes of oratory by some people, that we can meet all dangers by springing to arms when the moment comes is a dream so wild that it would be grotesque if it were not tragic."

RICHMOND P. HOBSON.

Ex-Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson, formerly of the Navy, gave out on May 12 a telegram he had sent to President Wilson urging the President, simultaneously with his communication to Germany, to request Great Britain "to revoke instructions to British merchant vessels to ram submarines" and to request all belligerents "to insure non-resistance of their merchant vessels when challenged by submarines."

The former Congressman also asked the President to order a naval court of inquiry upon the loss of American lives on the Lusitania and to make plans for defense to be presented to the next Congress. In his telegram Mr. Hobson said:

"Before inaugurating a course leading toward an ultimatum and rupture with a friendly nation that has expressed sorrow and regret, about which our chief information comes from enemy sources interested in embroiling us in war, clearly we should be scrupulously

within principles of international law applied reasonably to a new mode of warfare, and our facts should be established by impartial investigation. It is needless for me to add that as a government and a people who have looked with such forbearance upon Japan's action in China and England's actions on the high seas we should do ourselves little credit by blustering about blood and iron before the one belligerent that cannot strike back at us."

GEN. NELSON A. MILES.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired, in an interview at Los Angeles, Cal., May 11, said that in his opinion the Lusitania tragedy would be only one of a series of appalling disasters due to the European war. The war itself, he said, could be made the last in history by a federation of nations, working through a recognized and properly supported tribunal of arbitration. "A general demand for militarism," he added, "would lead us back 200 years, when the people at large had nothing to say regarding peace or war. Reason, liberty and human rights must prevail or they must degenerate."

SENATOR BORAH.

Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, issued a statement in which he said:

"We have lost more citizens in Mexico than we will lose on the Lusitania, and as our policy with reference to Mexico seems to be well settled and accepted, there is no possible reason why we should apply a different policy toward Germany. I don't anticipate any change of policy because of this unfortunate affair. I am expressing my view as to what our policy will likely be rather than what it should be. I don't hesitate to say that I do not agree with the 'Peace at any price' policy. This Republic should face a world in arms rather than have it said that American women may be attacked and American citizens murdered on the very doorsteps of the Republic. And yet in saying this I would not expect war as a result of such a policy. We are far more likely to keep out of war in the long run by a bold, determined policy of protection to American citizens than by the policy of indifference. The world accepts the standard we ourselves set up and treats us accordingly."

NAVY LEAGUE WANTS ADEQUATE DEFENSE.

The Navy League of the United States, of which Gen. Horace Porter is president, through its executive committee adopted a resolution May 11 calling upon President Wilson to call Congress in extra session to authorize a bond issue of \$500,000,000, which sum, it is stated, is "needed to provide this country with adequate means of naval defense."

The resolution, which was adopted at a session at which members of the executive committee consulted by long-distance telephone, some of them being in Washington and others in New York at the Union League Club, read:

In view of the crisis in our foreign relations, we, as representatives of the Navy League of the United States, express our emphatic belief that Congress should be immediately assembled and that measures should be taken at once to strengthen our national defense. Our most pacific country should, because of its supreme love of peace, possess preponderant naval strength and adequate military strength. A large bond issue of, if necessary, \$500,000,000 should be authorized at once. These bonds would be rapidly absorbed by the American people for such a purpose. Equipped with a mighty fleet, American life and American rights would be scrupulously respected by all belligerents. In such case there would be no thought of our entering into war.

GENERAL HORACE PORTER, President;
ROBERT M. THOMPSON, Chairman Executive Committee;
CHARLES A. FOWLER,
PERRY BELMONT,
JOHN C. O'LAUGHLIN,
FRANK J. SYMES.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

The Pennsylvania Legislature, in session at Harrisburg May 10, adopted the following resolution, introduced by two preambles stating the facts upon which it is based: "Resolved, That this House condemns the action of the German nation as a dastardly deed, worthy of none save a barbarous and uncivilized people; that the detestable act being a personal affront to this nation calls from the President of the United States the most drastic action in securing from the German nation an apology for its barbarous act and reparation to the fullest degree for the destruction of American lives and property and an unconditional guarantee that its heinous conduct manifested in this cowardly deed will never again be permitted on the ocean, and Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States."

In the Legislature of Tennessee on May 10 a milder resolution was put through the Senate and also adopted by the House. The Texas Legislature May 10 passed resolutions conveying to the President the sympathy of the state of Texas and assuring him of the support of the people of this state in any course he sees fit to take in this emergency.

A BRITISH POINT OF VIEW.

(By cable to the New York Tribune.)

London, May 12.—The Evening News has a cartoon to-night showing the whiskered von Tirpitz in voluble conversation with the moustachioed Wilhelm. Uncle Sam is in the background, looking the other way across the ocean. Underneath is the following dialogue:
Von Tirpitz—I've just given that fellow an awful smack.

Wilhelm—Ah, and what does he say?

Von Tirpitz—He says he's too proud to fight.

Wilhelm—Good! Then you can smack him again.

In one of London's great music halls last night two comedians became engaged in a violent stage quarrel. They were about to attack each other fiercely, when one suddenly turned from his antagonist, walked away, and exclaimed:

"I'm too proud to fight!"

The audience laughed heartily.

It is doubtful if ever there has been a phrase from a public man so inept. It has taken a firm hold here. London was an unhappy place for Americans to-day. On every side the remark was bandied about, discussed, laughed at and cursed.

President Wilson's explanation of his Philadelphia words has helped the situation somewhat, but it must be remembered that while there may be in America other resources than war, in the English mind America has cause and justification for war and is in honor bound to fight unless Germany makes reparation far beyond anything now considered possible.

The Japanese armored cruiser Asama, which ran ashore on the coast of Lower California on Feb. 4, has been refloated. According to official announcement at Tokio, the Asama will probably be docked and repaired at San Francisco.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The activity of German submarines has absorbed the attention of the world and threatened to involve Germany in fresh difficulties of great magnitude. Aside from the sinking of the Lusitania, described in another column, German submarines have displayed increasing activity in the North Sea, the British Channel and the Irish Sea, and appear to have been entirely undisturbed by the naval forces of Great Britain. If this condition is to continue it will have an important bearing upon military developments in Belgium and Flanders. The coast of Belgium which is held by the Germans appears to be secure from attack by sea because of the efficient menace which these undersea boats are to the English navy. If the recent submarine increase in numbers and efficiency is an indication of a progressive condition we must anticipate a time in the near future when the transportation of troops and supplies across the Channel will become a hazardous and uncertain undertaking.

The problem of the Allies is a self-evident necessity to force the invaders back from France and Belgium across the Rhine. However tremendous the undertaking, that certainly is the objective, and since the German right flank appears to be safe from any over-channel expedition the work must be done in the most costly way—i.e., by frontal pressure along the long and strongly fortified lines which have had months of scientific preparation. The breakdown of the Russian offensive all the way from the Mazurian Lakes to Bukovina deprives the Allies on the Western battle line of the hoped for opportunity which might have been found in the weakening of the German armies in France had troops been withdrawn to repulse a Russian invasion. The enormous task confronting the British, Belgian and French armies has not been lessened.

As to the German plan of campaign, it is reasonably certain that the General Staff will not allow the indefinite prolongation of the deadlock, which has already lasted a surprising time. The line as held has been successful in keeping war out of Germany and upon the soil of their opponents; but it is a long and costly line to hold, and the effort to do so cannot in the nature of things achieve a victory. An advance to Paris, while of political importance, would not defeat the Allies, and would lengthen and weaken the lines from Paris north to the Channel. It is conceivable that the Germans may be content to hold the positions from the Vosges through St. Mihiel to the Somme. A powerful effort westward where the line now turns to the north in crossing the Somme would insure fruits to the victor of permanent value.

The line so straightened would be just one-half as long as it now is from the point indicated, and would doubtless represent nearly a maximum of achievement even to the most ambitious German. If the army is capable of an offensive of the required power, and the navy can supply a swarm of deadly submarines to cover the coast line, this objective would provide all the required elements of both political and military value.

WESTERN THEATER.

At the extreme north there has been a continuation of the long range bombardment of Dunkirk and heavy shells have also fallen upon the town of Bergues, five miles southeast of Dunkirk, where there were a number of fatalities. These places are supply depots for the large forces which are so heavily engaged in the vicinity of Ypres.

The Belgians have been smartly engaged in the neighborhood of Nieuport and Lombartzyde, between the canal and the coast, where they have succeeded in holding the extreme German right in check.

The British line has again yielded ground east of Ypres, where the Germans have held securely all the places taken in the great battle a week ago. Hill 60 continues to be a local storm center on which trenches are alternately won and lost. Fighting of great severity continues on the sector between Ypres-Poelcappelle and the Ypres-Menin roads. For several successive days there have been attack and counter-attacks pushed with great determination between Zonnebeke and Ypres, where the losses to both sides are very heavy.

A French-British offensive of great importance has developed north of Arras, where the Allies have brought four new army corps into the fight, in addition to the forces already employed there. This action opened between Carency and Neuville, where the French captured several lines of trenches, which they are holding firmly. These successes were extended to Souchez, Loos and Vermelles, just west of the line Arras-La Bassée. A German counter-attack from Ablain St. Nazaire was repulsed, and reinforcements hurried from Lens and Douai were insufficient to turn the tide. The French have turned back powerful attacks five miles north of Arras, close to the Arras-Lens highway. There is a long struggle in progress in the small wood north of Carency and the fighting has progressed into the streets of the village. These battles cover a front of about twenty-five miles and extend on the north to within less than thirty miles of Ypres.

The appearance of 160,000 fresh troops in this region makes it evident that the Germans will require enormous numbers for the renewal of their effort to push through toward the coast.

German attacks at Berry-au-Bac and in the Forest of Le Prêtre were repulsed, although they claim later to have successfully stormed two lines of French trenches at Berry-au-Bac.

French infantry attacks north of Flirey and to the east in the Forest of La Prêtre failed.

The Germans hold the much disputed Hartmannswiller-Kopf and explain the conflicting claims by admitting that French Alpine chassateurs did penetrate the block-house on top, from which, however, they were later dislodged.

EASTERN THEATER.

The German dash northward, which appeared at first to be only a reconnaissance in force, developed into a well planned and successful attack upon the important Baltic port of Libau, which was captured after a combined assault by land and sea. Large quantities of war materials fell into the hands of the Germans. The Russians succeeded in stopping the invaders before Mitau, one hundred miles inland, but failed to prevent the destruction of the railway line between Vilna and Saarlé.

With Libau strongly held it will be increasingly difficult for Russia to repeat the effort of last autumn to threaten Königsberg, and the position of the German left in the Baltic provinces is much strengthened. The situation grows temptingly favorable for an attempt to roll up the Russian right flank along the line of the Niemen. A strong offensive of this character would develop strategic possibilities of great interest for such a soldier as Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who is in

command. A German army astride the main railway connecting Warsaw with Petrograd would need to be driven off before Russia could again threaten either Germany or Austria.

While there have been several engagements on both sides of the long line between Kalwarya and Plock, all appear to have been merely local enterprises unrelated to the important movements at the north and the south extremities of the line.

In Galicia General von Mackensen has been most successful in driving the Russians out of the country between the Vistula and the Carpathians. Petrograd has shown great reluctance to admit this serious defeat, and through the Embassy at Washington efforts have been made to minimize the results of the combined Austro-German movement which was launched from Cracow in the latter part of April. It is now apparent that the best Russia can hope to accomplish will be to extricate some effective remnants of those forces which swept triumphantly into the mountain fastnesses after the fall of Przemyśl. The terrain does not permit the construction of a series of supporting echelons, and consequently the retreat, more or less headlong, has allowed unusually large booty in both men and matériel to fall into the hands of the victors.

The initial successes when the battle opened along the Dunajec were attributed to the decided superiority of the Austro-German artillery; since then the rapid pursuit has caused the loss of much of such artillery as the Russians had. Unless there is a strong reserve of artillery waiting beyond the mountains it will be almost impossible for the beaten columns to make a stand in the river country to the north. If we accept the figures of the Teutonic allies, the prisoners number 100,000, and if the casualties add 50,000 the loss in men is serious even for Russia. But while it will be possible to produce new men to replace those lost, it may prove very difficult to supply ordnance to take the place of that captured or destroyed. It is quite possible that the Russian troops have already felt the lack of sufficient reserve equipment, which would account for the failure to cover the retreat of the columns struggling to extricate themselves from the passes. A series of rearguard actions with insufficient artillery presents one of the most difficult of all military problems. It is noticeable that certain German military writers attribute the utter defeat of the Russian 3d Army not only to the valor of the Teutonic allies, but in part to a lack of rifle ammunition among the Russian infantry. A task of considerable magnitude confronts the officers whose duty it will be to reorganize and equip the troops when they finally find safety behind positions strong enough to halt the pursuers. At the same time it will be interesting to see how far the German commander will dare to lengthen his lines of communication with the Vistula on his left flank and several rivers in his rear as he advances toward Przemyśl.

Thus far the Russians in the Uzok Pass are holding to their positions with great tenacity, but these troops will be in a very precarious situation if the Germans succeed in crossing the River San and gain control of the terrain between that river and the Dniester.

OPERATIONS IN THE DARDANELLES.

The most noteworthy incident of the bombardment of the forts in the Dardanelles this week up to the time of going to press was the destruction of the British battleship Goliath by a Turkish torpedo, and some 500 officers and men are reported lost. The Goliath was a vessel of 12,950 tons and was completed in January, 1900. Although fifteen years old her loss is a serious one. She carried four 12-inch guns and six 6-inch, in addition to smaller caliber guns, and her complement was 750 officers and men. She had six inches of armor amidships, and her designed speed was 18.25 knots, but she was probably much slower. Her sister ship, the Ocean, was destroyed in the Dardanelles March 18 with the 15,000-ton battleship Irresistible by mines sent adrift by the Turks.

The Turks lost this week two gunboats and a transport, which were torpedoed by the British submarine AE-2, that managed to penetrate through the mine fields in the Dardanelles into the Sea of Marmora.

An official French report made public May 10 states that on the evening of May 8 the Franco-British forces operating in the south of the Gallipoli Peninsula delivered a general attack, supported by the guns of the allied fleet, against the Turkish positions, which already had been penetrated the day before. "Our troops," says the report, "with conspicuous spirit and courage carried at the point of the bayonet several lines of trenches on the heights in the neighborhood of Krithia. On May 9 they consolidated and fortified themselves on the ground conquered the previous day. The Turks have made no attempt to deliver a counter-attack."

Unofficial advices from Tenedos dated May 8 said that, although the bombardment of the Dardanelles forts is being continued by the allied fleet, all of the Turkish batteries as far up the Straits as Nagara, at the end of the Narrows nearest Constantinople, have ceased firing and apparently have been destroyed.

Turkish reports say the situation is regarded as favorable to them, and that while they have suffered heavily they have inflicted great losses on the Allies. Turkish headquarters on May 8 asserted that the Allies did not succeed in advancing, but that on the contrary the Turks moved their lines toward the coast, and this despite the fact that the British and French had every modern facility and made use of the heavy artillery of the fleet to assist the landing operations.

An Athens unofficial despatch of May 10 reports that throughout May 7 and 8 the Allies continued to make progress in the Dardanelles with the support of the fleet and in spite of a lively resistance.

The British Admiralty May 11 issued the following statement: "A Turkish official communication, coming by way of Berlin and Amsterdam, says the Australian submarine AE-2 has been sunk by Turkish warships while trying to enter the Sea of Marmora and that the crew of three officers and twenty-nine men were taken prisoners. No confirmation of this report so far has been received at the Admiralty."

Mr. Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, who is with the British forces with the consent of the government, representing London newspapers, shows that the difficulties of the campaign against the straits are enormous and can be overcome only by the exercise of the greatest courage and resource.

A British official report, describing operations of landing on the Peninsula, said, in part: "At daybreak of April 25 the landing occurred, the troops making use of six landing places. By nightfall 29,000 men had been disembarked in the face of a fierce opposition by infantry and artillery entrenched behind successive lines of wire

entanglements. By the evening of April 27 the 29th Division was firmly established across the Gallipoli Peninsula, having advanced two miles from the point of landing. They were joined by French troops, who, having fulfilled the task of silencing the hostile batteries on the Asiatic coast which interfered with the landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula, had recrossed the straits. The Australian and New Zealand corps defeated every counter attack and steadily gained ground."

The loss of the British battleship *Goliath* in the Dardanelles was announced in the House of Commons May 13 by Mr. Churchill. He said she was torpedoed May 12 in a torpedo attack by destroyers while protecting the French flank just inside the straits. "Twenty officers and 160 men were saved," he said, "which I fear means that over 500 were lost. The admiral commanding at the Dardanelles also telegraphed that the submarine E-14, which, with so much daring, penetrated to the Sea of Marmora, has reported that she sank two Turkish gunboats and a large Turkish transport."

A despatch to the London Times of May 13 from Moudros, Island of Lemnos, says the coast line of the Gallipoli Peninsula now is in the Allies' possession and that troop ships from Egypt and France are landing reinforcements and guns. Mr. Henry Wood, the correspondent of the United Press in Constantinople, cables from there May 11 that 13,000 wounded Turks arrived in the city that day from the Peninsula.

ATLANTIC FLEET REVIEW.

The visit of the Atlantic Fleet, under command of Admiral F. F. Fletcher, to New York city, incident to the review by the President, has taken the city by storm, as such an event invariably does. Every facility has been given the public to visit the ships, and they have availed themselves of the opportunity in vast numbers. Entertainments without number were arranged for officers and men, and it was impossible for all of them to be accepted. The citizens committee appointed by Mayor Mitchel are deserving of great credit for their intelligent handling of the program of entertainment, which left nothing to be desired. The vessels, moored in the Hudson River from Fifth street reaching up to 182d street, present an inspiring sight both by day and by night. In the daytime their spick and span appearance excites admiration, and in the night time the electric light and searchlight displays make a spectacular show which is witnessed by many thousands of citizens from Riverside Drive and the shore front of New York, as well as from the bluffs over on the New Jersey shore.

Special entertainments on the warships have been held by the officers for their relatives and friends, and the bluejackets and marines have also been prominent in escorting admiring females and parties of sightseers over the ships, and have been conspicuous on the shore at places of amusement and baseball games, and on the streets with sometimes a girl on each arm. They have also had their little entertainments on board ship, which have included boxing and wrestling. One of the best boxing bouts was that on the battleship *Michigan* on May 10, which was witnessed by Mr. Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, and a number of Navy officers. These included Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch, commanding the *Yankee* and the fleet's athletic officer; Comdr. R. C. Bulmer and Lieut. Comdr. I. E. Bass and D. W. Bagley and C. L. Arnold, of the *Michigan*. The referee was Pay Clerk S. H. Knowles, of the *Utah*, and the two judges, Lieut. E. W. Strother, of the *Texas*, and Lieut. W. M. Corry, jr., of the *Kansas*.

The first bout, for the light heavyweight championship of the fleet, was between Sam Taylor, of the *Michigan*, and Davis, of the *New Hampshire*, who weighed respectively 172 and 161½ pounds. They fought six hot rounds in clean style, with Taylor winning the honors. Then came a fast bout for the featherweight championship of the fleet between Denny Whalen, of the *Michigan*, weighing 125 pounds, and Joe Fischer, of the *South Carolina*, weighing the same. Fischer performed some clever work and also got in some rapid blows at Whalen in the beginning, but the latter finally warmed up aggressively and his sledhammer hits finally won him the bout. Fischer, it is said, fractured his thumb in the contest, which handicapped him. Whalen has won the championship for two previous years.

The usual official calls were made between the civil and military officials. Among those who visited the *Wyoming* in official capacity were Acting Mayor McAneny, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department, accompanied by his aid, Capt. Gordon Johnston, and Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y. Rear Admiral Fletcher and forty-nine officers of the fleet attended a breakfast as guests of the Sons of the Revolution at Frances Tavern May 11. The reception committee included Majors F. G. Landon and C. E. Warren and Mr. Philip Rhineland. At the guests' table were James M. Beck, Lieut. Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, U.S.A., Col. Edwin F. Glenn, U.S.A., Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, U.S.N., Talbot Olyphant, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo, U.S.N., R. A. C. Smith, Commissioner of Docks; Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, U.S.N., George McAneny, Acting Mayor; Robert Olyphant, Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, U.S.N., George T. Wilson, Rear Admiral C. J. Boush, U.S.N., Samuel W. Fairchild, Rear Admiral Walter McLean, U.S.N., Brig. Gen. H. F. Hodges, U.S.A., Col. Daniel Appleton, 7th N.G.N.Y., Capt. Albert Gleaves and Alexander S. Halstead, U.S.N., and Mr. Philip Rhineland.

The New York Yacht Club also gave a reception to 250 officers of the Atlantic Fleet, which included Admiral F. F. Fletcher, Rear Admirals McLean and Beatty. The guests were received in behalf of the club by Commodore George F. Baker and Vice Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan. About 300 members of the Yacht Club were present.

Among the entertainments to officers was an informal dinner given May 12 by Acting Mayor McAneny at his home, No. 19 East Forty-seventh street, to a limited number of the ranking officers of the fleet and a few other guests. Among those present in addition to Admiral Fletcher and the rear admirals commanding the several divisions were Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, commandant of the New York Navy Yard; Capt. H. McL. P. Huse, Admiral Fletcher's chief of staff; Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., and his aid, Capt. Gordon Johnston; U.S. Senator James P. O'Gorman, W. Butler Duncan, acting chairman of the Mayor's Reception Committee; Theodore Rousseau and Mortimer L. Schiff, secretary and treasurer respectively of the committee; Comdr. F. L. Sawyer, U.S.N., Dudley F. Malone, Collector of the Port; R. A. C. Smith, Dock Commissioner, and Arthur Woods, Police Commissioner.

Lieut. Charles M. Cook, jr., U.S.N., commanding submarine E-2, rescued two boys who capsized in a canoe

on May 10 in a choppy sea while paddling near the submarine.

The Mayor's committee has announced that, following a consultation with Admiral Fletcher and with Commander Stirling, of the submarine flotilla, it was decided to transfer the entire submarine flotilla May 11 from 134th street to a more desirable location adjacent to the recreation pier at West Fifth street. The public will there have a better opportunity of viewing the submarines from the upper decks of the recreation pier, on both sides of which they will be moored. The twelve submarines were accompanied in the transfer by the *Fulton*, the submarine supply vessel, and by the tenders *Macdonough*, *Ozark*, *Tonopah* and *Prairie*.

A notable addition to the fine fleet was the arrival on May 13 of a division of the Torpedo Flotilla under Capt. William S. Sims. The vessels were the *Birmingham*, cruiser, flotilla flagship, Comdr. William V. Pratt; *Dixie*, tender, trophy ship, gunnery, 1914, Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. Fourth Division, Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels, comprising the destroyers *Ammen*, Lieut. Charles Belknap; *Burrows*, flagboat, Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels; *Patterson*, Lieut. John H. Newton; *Paulding*, Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers; and *Trippie*, Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. The *Birmingham* dropped anchor off Sixty-second street, and the other ships followed in order. The run from Boston was uneventful, the flotilla maintaining a cruising speed of sixteen knots.

A provisional battalion of 500 men made up from the different ships went on board a special train on the Erie Railroad to the Paterson tabernacle May 12, where they heard "Billy" Sunday preach. They were the guests of Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, formerly Miss Helen Gould, through whose courtesy the special transportation was placed at their disposal. The Rev. W. G. Isaacs, U.S.N., senior chaplain of the Navy, was with the men. In his sermon Mr. Sunday tried to make the seamen at home by using nautical terms. He said: "Thirty years ago I was a derelict on the sea of life and I sighted the lighthouse of God blinking at the harbor entrance and headed in. I got into drydock and had all the old barnacles scraped off and the old engine fixed up. I took on a cargo of peace and gospel shells and headed out to sea again. I sighted the dreadnoughts of the devil, cleared for action and cut loose on them with my 14-inch guns. I've sent many of them to the bottom since and I've never dipped my colors and never will. In God's name, I hurl the life line to you to-night. Grab it and be saved for the Lord."

Four hundred and one of the men in uniform marched up, shook the evangelist's hand and promised to be better Christians.

The land parade will take place on Monday, May 17, starting from Thirteenth avenue and Twenty-fifth street promptly at 9:45 a.m. From there the route of the procession will be through Twenty-fifth street to Fifth avenue, thence to Fifty-seventh street, passing in review before the President in front of the Public Library building at Forty-first street; through Fifty-seventh street to Broadway, thence to Seventy-ninth street to the Hudson River landing and there dismiss. The review of the ships at anchor by President Wilson will take place Monday, May 17, in the afternoon, and on Tuesday, May 18, the President will review the fleet as it passes out to sea to engage in the war game off Rhode Island.

Fleet Brigade Order No. 1, dated May 13 and issued by Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman from his headquarters aboard the U.S.S. *Virginia*, as to the shore parade to be held on the morning of Monday, May 17, in New York city, announces the staff of the Fleet Brigade as follows: Adjutant, Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Lackey; quartermaster, Lieut. G. J. Meyers; commissary, Paymaster J. F. Kutz; surgeon, Surg. R. E. Ledbetter; signal officer, Ensign R. A. Dyer; aid, Lieut. W. B. Woodson; aid, Lieut. (J.G.) L. Welsh.

The landing will be made by regiments on the north side of the Twenty-third street pier. Upon completion of the parade the brigade will embark from the pier at the foot of Seventy-ninth street. The brigade will be organized in accordance with the Fleet Regulations and the Landing Force and Small Arms Instructions, 1912, except as modified by this and subsequent orders. The landing forces of the *Wyoming* and *Kansas* will join the 4th Regiment. The position and position in formation of units will be in the following order:

Marine Regiment—Lieut. Col. B. H. Fuller, U.S.M.C., commanding; Capt. F. B. Kilgore, U.S.M.C., adjutant.

Four battalions, each battalion to consist of four companies from the following ships composing the four seamen regiments, in the order named:

First Regiment—Capt. J. S. McKean, U.S.N., commanding; Lieut. W. O. Spears, U.S.N., adjutant; New York, Texas, Delaware and North Dakota.

Second Regiment—Capt. H. F. Bryan, U.S.N., commanding; Lieut. Benjamin Dutton, U.S.N., adjutant; Utah, South Carolina, Florida and Michigan.

Third Regiment—Capt. W. M. Crose, U.S.N., commanding; Lieut. H. L. Pence, U.S.N., adjutant; Virginia, Rhode Island, Nebraska and Georgia.

Fourth Regiment—Capt. G. F. Cooper, U.S.N., commanding; Lieut. J. H. Collins, U.S.N., adjutant; Louisiana, New Hampshire, Wyoming and Kansas.

A band from the bands of the *Wyoming* and *Kansas* will accompany the Marine Regiment. The bands accompanying the other regiments will be made up from the bands in the respective divisions.

Only the brigade commander, Rear Admiral Coffman, and his staff shall be mounted.

The New York Naval Militia, organized as a brigade, will form on the north side of Madison Square, facing west toward Fifth avenue, and take up the line of march as the rear of the 4th Regiment passes its position. It will leave the formation after reaching Seventy-ninth street and Broadway.

As noted above, the parade will start from Thirteenth avenue and Twenty-fifth street promptly at 9:45 a.m.

Admiral Fletcher and a number of other officers of the fleet were entertained by the Union League Club May 13 at the club house, which was brilliantly decorated with electric light. Among the officers who attended with Admiral Fletcher were Rear Admirals Walter McLean, H. T. Mayo, N. R. Usher and C. J. Boush, Capt. H. McL. P. Huse, chief of staff, Comdr. D. W. Todd, executive officer of the flagship *Wyoming*, and a large number of Navy and Marine Corps officers, a detail from the 7th Regiment acting as guards. The list also included many of the officers of the Army from Governors Island and several of the delegates from the Latin American countries to the Pan-American financial conference to be held soon in Washington. Informal speeches were made by Charles E. Rushmore, vice president of the club, who welcomed the officers in place of Elihu Root, the president; and by Admiral Fletcher and Colonel Glenn on behalf of the Navy and Army.

A mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral was celebrated May 13 especially for the men of the Navy. In the absence of Mgr. Lavelle, the officers and seamen were welcomed by Father Martin, of the Cathedral. Chaplain Eugene E.

McDonald, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. *New York*, was the celebrant of the mass, assisted by Chaplain John J. Brady, U.S.S. *Arkansas*. The Rev. John J. Byrne officiated as master of ceremonies, and Bishop Hayes was in the sanctuary. Chaplain Matthew C. Gleeson, U.S.N., preached a sermon after the celebration of the solemn high mass.

Some 5,000 men of the fleet attended a very attractive vaudeville performance in Madison Square Garden May 13. When the Brown Brothers saxophone sextette from the "Chin Chin" company played "It's a Long Way to Tipperary" there was a roar like a cyclone when the 5,000 strong-lunged men arose en masse and sang the popular air. It seemed as if all the vocalistic steam of "Tipperary," which has been held up by orders, had been let loose at once.

One of the most interesting events of the visit of the fleet will be the boat races between the crews of the fleet on the evening of May 17. The tender *Yankee*, Lieut. A. W. Fitch, has been placed at the disposal of newspaper representatives by Secretary Daniels.

TRANSFER OF THE LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

U.S.S. *Michigan*, North River, New York,

May 12, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Referring to a letter of mine published in your issue of April 3, regarding the activities of Mr. G. R. Putnam and Mr. Conover helping a bill through Congress transferring the Lighthouse Service from the control of Army and Navy officers, Rear Admiral Marix, U.S.N., who was chairman of the Lighthouse Board at the time this transfer was made, tells me that I have been entirely misinformed, and that, on the contrary, Mr. Conover actively opposed it, and Mr. Putnam, as far as he knows, took no part in it.

I make this correction through the *JOURNAL* with frank apology to Messrs. Putnam and Conover.

A. P. NIBLACK, Capt., U.S.N.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S.S. *Vulcan*, now in the Eastern Mediterranean, has been ordered to proceed to Hampton Roads.

The Brooklyn was placed in full commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., on May 9, 1915.

The Nashville, now at Guantanamo Bay, has been ordered to proceed to Santiago de Cuba, Port au Prince, and thence to Progreso, Mexico.

The Farragut was placed in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., May 8, 1915.

The Tallahassee, now at the Norfolk Yard, has been ordered to proceed to New York. Upon arrival at New York the vessel will be considered as assigned to duty with the Submarine Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, as tender.

After coaling at Key West the *Machias* will proceed to Progreso, Mexico, as the relief of the *Olympia*. Upon being relieved by the *Machias* the *Olympia* will proceed to Savannah, Ga., and thence to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

On the nomination of the Governor of Arizona, Secretary Daniels has designated the Rt. Rev. Julius W. Atwood, Episcopal Bishop of Arizona, 810 North Third avenue, Phoenix, Ariz., to offer the invocation at the launching of the U.S.S. *Arizona* at the New York Navy Yard on June 19.

The commanding officer of the *Wyoming* reports that George Wallace Sell, ordinary seaman, was accidentally killed May 6 at Fort Monroe, Va. Sell enlisted at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 13, 1914.

George Martin Louis O'Leary, fireman, first class, attached to the U.S.S. *Louisiana*, fell overboard from an Old Dominion Line steamer returning from Norfolk, Va., on the morning of May 6 and was drowned. O'Leary enlisted at Puget Sound, Wash., Nov. 22, 1911.

Lynne Burris Carter, ordinary seaman, on board of the U.S.S. *Colorado*, was killed May 8 by a coal bag falling on him while the U.S.S. *Colorado* was coaling ship in La Paz Bay, Mexico. Carter enlisted at Dallas, Texas, Sept. 27, 1913.

Ivan Bonner Judge, hospital apprentice, first class, attached to the training station at San Francisco, Cal., committed suicide May 8, by taking carbolic acid. It is believed that despondency caused by family trouble was the cause of his action. Judge enlisted at Dallas, Texas, Dec. 18, 1914, and gave as his relatives, wife, Elizabeth W. Judge, New York Polytechnic Hospital, New York, and father, Arthur E. Judge, Tyler, Texas.

Secretary Daniels in an official letter highly commended the courage and prompt action of Ensign Hamilton Harlow, of the *Yankee*, who, on Feb. 24, 1912, jumped overboard from his ship in Guantanamo Bay and rescued a sailor from drowning. Ensign Harlow was below decks when he heard the call for help from the man who had fallen overboard. He immediately went on deck, and, without removing his clothes, jumped overboard, swam to the man, who was then struggling under water, seized and held him above water until further assistance arrived.

The U.S.S. *Florida* is equipped with a Power's moving picture projecting machine and during the electrical display at night, while the Atlantic Fleet was anchored in the North River this week, this machine was used as a searchlight to throw its powerful rays on the United States flag, thus dispensing with a regular searchlight which can be used for other purposes.

The proceedings in the court-martial of Asst. Paymr. King Terrell, U.S.N., have been forwarded to the Navy Department and are now being reviewed. On account of some irregularities in his accounts Assistant Paymaster Terrell is charged with embezzlement. It is said that the charges do not involve any criminal intent on the part of the officer, but that he failed to carry out the law in disbursing funds. The court-martial at Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., April 19, to try Capt. John H. A. Day, U.S.M.C., on several charges while in command of the recruiting station, Cincinnati, has rendered its findings, etc., which will be sent to the Navy Department for approval or disapproval.

IN AND AROUND THE BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., May 4, 1915.

Mrs. Creelman, wife of Colonel Creelman, of the British Army, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Lucian Minor, at the yard, has returned to her home in Montreal, Canada. Mrs. Priddy, of Norfolk, Va., is the guest of Mrs. Abernathy on board the U.S.S. *Chicago*, which vessel is in reserve at the Boston yard, having been assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia and is commanded by Lieutenant Commander

Abernathy, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Bulmer and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Yancey Williams attended a Welsh rabbit party given by Mr. and Mrs. William Barry after the theater Friday evening. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Yancey Williams were among the guests of a dinner party given last week in Winthrop by Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Metcalf.

The cruiser Brooklyn, which has been in reserve at the Boston Navy Yard, under command of Capt. Harley H. Christy, has been ordered to China. The torpedo boat destroyer Tucker, which will be one of the largest in the Navy, was launched this afternoon at the Fore River Ship Yards at Quincy. The Tucker is named for Commodore Tucker, of Revolutionary fame, who was made a captain in the Colonial Navy by George Washington.

Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., May 11, 1915.

A number of Navy people from the yard and the visiting ships attended the dance given by the Army at Fort Banks May 8. Mrs. Abernathy gave a luncheon on board the U.S.S. Chicago on Tuesday in honor of her guest, Mrs. Priddy, of Norfolk. Mrs. Lee B. Purcell, who with her two small children has been making her home in Cambridge during her husband's cruise, left this afternoon for New York, where she will join Captain Purcell, who has been ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Miss Margaret Baxter returned Tuesday from a visit of several weeks to her aunt in New York. Mrs. Yancey Williams had as her guest for the week-end her sister, Mrs. Merritt, of New York. Comdr. and Mrs. Latimer, Dr. and Mrs. Dodge, Lieut. and Mrs. Alford, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Bullard, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Yancey Williams and Lieutenants Kilpatrick and Speicher attended the dance at Fort Banks last week.

Paymaster Brantz Mayer, U.S.N., gave a dinner on board the U.S.S. Dixie Wednesday for Miss Mary Whiting Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. Ballard, Dr. and Mrs. Lane, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Yancey Williams, Lieutenants Hewlet and Matheson, Dr. Deem and Dr. Heiner, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Yancey Williams attended the wedding reception of Miss Susanne Ristine and Lieutenant Quinton, of Fort Andrews, on Saturday, May 8, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Charles L. Smith, at Newton Centre, Mass.

THE NAVY.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The following are movements of ships of the Navy later than those of the same vessels noted in the complete Navy Table on another page:

Chattanooga, arrived May 10 at San Diego, Cal.
 Arethusa, arrived May 11 at Charleston, S.C.
 Marietta, arrived May 11 at Boston, Mass.
 Brooklyn, arrived May 12 at Newport, R.I.
 North Carolina, sailed May 12 from Beirut, Syria, for Alexandria, Egypt.
 Machias, sailed May 13 from Key West, Fla., for Progreso, Mexico.
 Hull, Hopkins and Lawrence, sailed May 12 from Sausalito, Cal., for San Pedro, Cal.
 Mars, arrived May 12 at Balboa, Canal Zone.
 Colorado, arrived May 11 at San Diego, Cal.
 Chester, San Francisco, Cummings, Balch and Benham, arrived at Newport May 13.
 Vestal, arrived at Newport May 14.
 North Carolina, arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, May 14.

G.O. 138, MARCH 9, 1915, NAVY DEPT.
 Makes certain corrections to G.O. 66.

G.O. 139, MARCH 16, 1915, NAVY DEPT.
 Announces that tug No. 17, now under construction at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., is hereby assigned the name Wando.

G.O. 140, MARCH 24, 1915, NAVY DEPT.
 Cruising Reports.

1. In submitting cruising reports in accordance with the provisions of Article 5221 (38), Naval Instructions, it is directed that the total distance steamed during the entire fiscal year, or the period in commission, be entered in the last quarterly return (June 30), or when a ship is placed out of commission, as the case may be.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 141, MARCH 24, 1915, NAVY DEPT.
 Personal Telegrams to be Prepaid.

1. The department is in constant receipt of requests for information, leave or delays in reporting, which are in the form of cable, radio or telegram, at Government expense. The department directs that in the future flag officers, commanding officers and officers will, so far as practicable, insure that cablegrams, telegrams and radiograms which are for the personal convenience of the officer concerned and not for that of the Government are sent prepaid and that where a reply is desired it also is prepaid and arranged for.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 142, APRIL 1, 1915, NAVY DEPT.

Announces the award of a medal of honor and a gratuity of \$100 to Telesforo Trinidad, fireman, second class, U.S.S. San Diego, for extraordinary heroism in the line of his profession, which we have heretofore noted.

G.O. 143, APRIL 6, 1915, NAVY DEPT.

Increased Pay for Officers and Men of the Marine Corps While on Sea Duty.

1. The following provision of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1915, is quoted for the information and guidance of the naval service:

"That the increased compensation as now fixed by law for the Marine Corps for foreign shore service shall hereafter be paid to the officers and enlisted men of that corps while on sea duty, in the same manner and under the same conditions as is provided by the act approved May 13, 1908, for officers of the Navy."

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 7.—Comdr. H. J. Ziegemeier detached command Denver; to command Torpedo Station, Pacific Fleet.
 Comdr. J. J. Raby detached Maryland; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Comdr. M. E. Trench detached Bureau of Navigation, May 19, 1915; to command Denver.
 Lieut. Comdr. Bartholow detached San Diego; to Oregon as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. D. F. Boyd detached command West Virginia; to Maryland as executive officer.
 Lieut. Comdr. D. P. Mannix detached command Warrington; to temporary duty Brooklyn.

Lieut. Frank Rorschach to Chicago, May 20, 1915.
 Lieut. C. S. Joyce detached command Mayrant; to command Warrington.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. F. Pousland detached New York; to McDougal.

Lieut. (J.G.) D. I. Hedrick detached Benham; to New York.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. M. Elliott detached McDougal; to Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. (J.G.) A. D. Turnbull to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Ensign A. W. Dunn detached Arkansas; to Brooklyn.

Ensign R. S. Haggard detached Michigan; to McCall.

Ensign F. L. Riefkohl detached Mayrant; to Benham.

Ensign Pat Buchanan detached McCall; to Michigan.

Ensign W. C. Barnes detached Paulding; to Utah.

Ensign L. E. Denfeld to New Jersey.

Ensign E. B. Lapham detached Utah; to Paulding.

MAY 8.—Rear Admiral A. G. Winterhalter detached aid

for material, Navy Department, May 15, 1915; to Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Dodd detached command Torpedo Flotilla, Pacific Fleet; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. J. A. Monroe detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to Colorado.

Lieut. (J.G.) Lewis Hancock commissioned from March 7, 1915.

Ensign J. L. McGuigan detached St. Louis; to Naval Station, San Francisco, Cal.

Ensign G. L. Weyler detached Pittsburgh; to aid of staff, Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Reserve Fleet.

Ensign Roy Pfaff detached Naval Training Station, San Francisco; to Asiatic Station via May transport.

Med. Dir. C. H. T. Lowndes commissioned from April 18, 1915.

P.A. Surg. T. G. Foster detached Chester; to Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

P.A. Surg. H. L. Brown detached Alabama; to Chester.

Chief Gun. W. G. Moore to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Chief Gun. J. C. McDermott detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to works General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y., May 17, 1915.

Chief Carp. Frederick Mackle commissioned from Jan. 30, 1915.

MAY 10.—Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Courtney detached Missouri; to Kearsarge.

Lieut. Comdr. V. A. Kimberly to inspector of powder, East Coast, Post-office Building, Jersey City, N.J., May 24, 1915.

Lieuts. (J.G.) D. J. Friedell and P. T. Wright commissioned from June 5, 1914.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. S. Nicholas commissioned from March 7, 1915.

Lieut. (J.G.) Lawrence Townsend detached Maine; to charge Branch Hydrographic Office, Baltimore, Md.

Lieut. (J.G.) F. A. LaRoche detached Prairie; to Monaghan.

Ensign J. F. Crowell detached Minnesota; to McDougal.

Ensign R. B. Hammes detached Atlantic Reserve Fleet; to Minnesota.

Ensign L. P. Wenzel detached Hancock; to Minnesota.

Ensign E. R. McCullough detached Monaghan; to Minnesota.

Ensign W. S. DeLany detached Minnesota; to Montana.

Ensign A. E. Wells detached Connecticut; to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.

Ensign G. F. Howell detached Minnesota; to Brooklyn.

Ensign Laurence Wild detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to Yankton.

Asst. Paymr. O. W. Leidel detached Denver; to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Note.—Ensign Melvin L. Stolz died at Pensacola, Fla., May 8, 1915.

MAY 11.—Comdr. R. H. Jackson detached General Board; to command Virginia, May 16, 1915.

Lieut. W. W. Smyth to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Ensign R. S. Field detached Paulding; to Connecticut.

Ensign J. E. Austin detached receiving ship at New York; to Prairie.

Surg. C. E. Ryder to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Surg. R. R. Richardson detached Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.; to Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

P.A. Surg. D. C. Walton detached Naval Academy June 7, 1915; to Ohio.

A. Surg. S. D. Hart detached Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo.; to wait orders at Washington, D.C.

MAY 12.—Rear Admiral W. S. Benson commissioned from May 11, 1915.

Lieut. G. M. Baum detached Maine; to Connecticut.

Lieut. R. S. Holmes detached Tacoma; to Michigan.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. H. Bouson detached Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.; to Montana.

Ensign P. S. Theiss detached Brooklyn; to South Carolina.

Ensign L. R. Brown detached New Jersey; to Brooklyn.

Ensign R. H. Wakeman detached Brooklyn; to South Carolina.

Gun. Noel Chatillon to St. Louis temporarily.

MAY 13.—Lieut. Comdr. R. L. Berry to additional duty as naval aid to the President.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. E. Battle commissioned from March 7, 1915.

Lieut. (J.G.) S. F. Heim detached Mare Island Navy Yard; to Prometheus.

Lieuts. (J.G.) R. W. Paine, S. B. MacFarlane, R. T. Young, P. C. Risley, W. C. Hayes, B. V. Meade, J. C. Thom, V. N. Bieg, R. S. Field, J. G. B. Gromer and Jennifer Garnett commissioned from March 7, 1915.

Ensign C. P. McFeaters detached New Jersey; to Brooklyn.

Ensign J. L. Hill detached Louisiana; to temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.

Ensign G. W. Nelson detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to Louisiana.

P.A. Surg. J. O. Downey detached Naval Station, Honolulu; to treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Acting Asst. Dental Surg. J. L. Richards to Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Acting Asst. Dental Surg. A. J. Zuehlke to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Acting Asst. Dental Surg. A. G. Lyle to Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Chief Gun. William Seach detached Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., June 14; to Connecticut.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Cavite, P.I., May 13, 1915.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. M. Doyle detached command Pampanga; to Saratoga.

Ensign C. Q. Wright detached command B-3; to home and wait orders.

Ensign S. E. Bray detached Mohican; to A-4.

Ensign J. R. Mann discharged hospital, Canacao, P.I.; to B-3.

P.A. Surg. F. P. W. Hough detached Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I.; to treatment Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

Chief Bttn. William Derrington to Piscataqua.

Bttn. E. F. Hosmer to Monadnock.

Bttn. William De Fries to Monterey.

Chief Gun. H. A. Davis to temporary duty Pompey.

Chief Mach. A. C. Byrne to Naval Station, Olongapo.

Mach. A. A. Ward detached Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I.; to home and wait orders.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 12.—Major R. C. Berkeley detached 1st Brigade, Philadelphia; to command Marine Barracks, Guam.

Capt. J. F. Dyer detached Marine Barracks, New Orleans; to duty Office Judge Advocate General.

Capt. H. O. Smith detached Georgia; to treatment Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

First Lieut. C. G. Sinclair detached Minnesota; to Georgia.

First Lieut. A. B. Miller detached 15th Co.; to 15th Co., 1st Brigade, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. L. W. Williams detached Marine Barracks, Guam; to treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island.

Second Lieut. G. W. Van Hoose detached 1st Brigade, Philadelphia; to Minnesota.

Second Lieut. A. C. Dearing detached 15th Co.; to 15th Co., 1st Brigade, Philadelphia.

MAY 13.—Capt. H. I. Bearss detached Marine Barracks; to 2d Regiment, 1st Brigade, Philadelphia.

Capt. F. D. Kilgore detached Wyoming; to 2d Co., 1st Brigade, Philadelphia.

Capt. A. T. Marx detached Louisiana; to instruction at Advance Base School, Philadelphia.

First Lieut. W. C. Wise, jr., detached Marine Barracks, New York; to command marine detachment, Louisiana.

Second Lieut. D. S. Barry, jr., detached Arkansas; to 1st Co., Artillery Battalion, Annapolis.

Second Lieut. T. G. Hunter, jr., detached Delaware; to 23d Co., 1st Brigade, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. T. M. Luby detached Kansas; to 20th Co., 1st Brigade, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. A. J. White detached 20th Co., 1st Brigade, Philadelphia; to Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N.H.

M.C.O. 20, APRIL 29, 1915, U.S.M.C.

164. When an enlisted man of the Marine Corps is to be placed on the retired list after thirty years' service, the pres-

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entation of his retirement papers will be made an occasion of ceremony, the scope of the ceremony and the number of troops participating being left to the discretion of the commanding officer of the post or station.

165. When a man is to be discharged upon expiration of enlistment with a good-conduct medal or bar, the presentation of his discharge certificate and medal or bar will likewise be made an occasion of ceremony whenever practicable.

GEORGE BARNETT, Major General Commandant.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

A board consisting of Capt. C. E. Johnston, 1st Lieut. C. W. Cairnes and 1st Lieut. H. H. Wolf has been convened for the purpose of examining 2d Lieut. R. W. Dempwolff for promotion.

The commanding officer of the depot has been directed to place the Itasca in commission May 17 and to direct 1st Lieut. T. G. Crapster to assume command and proceed on May 18 to New York, reporting to the C.O. of the New York division for docking. Immediately after being docked the Itasca will proceed to New London, Conn., to take the cadets on their summer cruise.

The Bear arrived at Seattle May 9, and sailed for Alaskan waters on the 12th.

The Morrill left Detroit May 11 for cruising; first call Harbor Beach.

The Woodbury left Portland May 12 to remove the derelict schooner C. W. Dexter, reported dangerous to navigation off Cross Island.

May 11 the Mohawk reports preparation for mining the schooner off McCreesh Shoal.

The Tuscarora floated the steamer Marion May 8, proceeding to Milwaukee.

The Unalga received from the Bohemia on May 6, fifty miles N.W. of Saricheff, Fred Campbell, picked up in a dory nearly dead. He states that he was lost ten days ago from the schooner Gallilee. He may recover, but will probably lose his feet.

Much needed assistance was given the motorboat Nipissing on May 8 by the cutter Mackinac when the boat collided with the Ionic, of Sarina. The Mackinac towed the Nipissing and beached her and transported her nine passengers to Sault Ste. Marie.

The Winona has resumed her neutrality duty.

The Algonquin investigated a fire April 30 on board the Dutch schooner Argo at San Juan, P.R. After using four lines of hose the Algonquin partly subdued the fire and towed it to the west side of the harbor, where she burned out. The Algonquin stood by until there was no further danger to property and then anchored off the naval station dock May 1.

The cutter Mohawk, Capt. G. L. Carden, on May 11 destroyed the derelict schooner Fannie H. Stewart with gunboat mines off McCreesh Shoal, near Cape May, N.J. The schooner was lying on her beam ends, with topmasts out of water. Her hull was badly damaged and the entire after portion had been torn out as if by a collision. As the derelict was close to the main course of vessels making into the Delaware and beyond salvaging the Mohawk mined her. Nine mines in all were used and the hull completely torn up. The Stewart was abandoned recently off the Winter Quarter Shoals and for several days had drifted, a menace to shipping making in and out of the Delaware.

The Railway and Marine News, of Seattle, Wash., in its issue for May prints a picture of the cutter Snohomish salving the schooner Albatross. She recently went to the assistance of the halibut schooner Albatross, with the result that that well known Seattle craft was rescued from a perilous position. The Albatross went ashore on Dungeness Spit, one mile west of the light, on April 19. Later a heavy northwest gale sprung up, kicking up a heavy sea, which drove the halibut schooner high and dry and packed the sand around her hull. The Snohomish immediately upon hearing of the plight of the vessel went to her rescue. Fifteen tons of fresh fish were thrown overboard and the vessel was floated at ten p.m., April 21, with very little damage. The vessel caught fire in some way during the efforts to rescue her, but this was put out by her crew and men from the Snohomish. The illustration shows the cutter pulling the halibut schooner off the spit.

COAST GUARD ORDERS.

MAY 8.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. W. C. Maglathlin detached Yamacraw May 17; to Arcata and granted fifty days' leave en route.

MAY 11.—Second Lieut. James Pine detached Onondaga May 24; to Naval Academy.

Capt. C. E. Johnston, 1st Lieut. C. W. Cairnes and 1st Lieut. H. H. Wolf appointed a board to examine the papers of 2d Lieut. R. W. Dempwolff.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. Satterlee, Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs, San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. W. E. W. Hall, Boston, Mass.

APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble, Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—1st Lieut. H. E. Rideout, Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran, Nome, Alaska.

CALUMET—Master's Mate A. M. Totzke, New York.

COLFAX—Stationship, Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway, New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, San Francisco, Cal.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram, Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. G. E. Wilcox, Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Master's Mate G. D. Robinson, New York.

ITASCA—Arundel Cove, Md. Out of commission.

McCULLOCH—Capt. B. L. Reed, At Sausalito, Cal.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. Eben Barker, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hotte, New York.

MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge, Seattle, Wash.

MIAMI—1st Lieut. B. H. Camden, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

MOHAWK—Capt. G. L. Carden, Station N., New York city.

MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine, Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell, Norfolk, Va.

OSSIPEE—Building at Newport News, Va.

PAMUNCO—Capt. W. W. Joynes, Newbern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—Capt. P. H. Ueberroth, Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. F. A. Levis, Halifax, N.S.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. L. C. Covell, Neah Bay, Wash.

TALLAPOOSA—Building at Newport News

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WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., May 12, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Wildrick gave a little house dance Tuesday evening for their guest, Miss Elise Dandridge, of Kentucky, and for Lieuts. and Mesdames North, Stearns and Wildrick, the Misses Townsley, Miss Kravenbuhl, Lieutenants Alshire, Kallach and Morrissey. Mrs. Charles Muecke, of Camaguey, Cuba, has joined her daughters, Mrs. Butler and Miss Marie Muecke. Miss Yabel Muecke is with her mother, and Mr. Muecke will follow in a few weeks. Lieut. and Mrs. Cutler and Mrs. M. H. Hobbs gave a bridge party of seven tables on Thursday as a compliment to Mrs. Hobbs's mother, Mrs. Dickinson, of Plainfield, N.J., who has been visiting her daughter.

Lieut. and Mrs. Booth had dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Estes, Capt. and Mrs. Ennis, Lieut. and Mrs. Crissy, Miss Katharine Jones and Captain Card. Mrs. Townsley left Friday for a ten days' visit in Boston with Mrs. Crehore. Miss Rose Thomas was week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Shaw; Miss Margaret Shaw came home from Smith College to stay over Sunday. On Friday Col. and Mrs. Shaw had dinner for Miss Thomas, Miss Shaw, the Misses Townsley, Captains Card and Godfrey, Lieutenants Brice and Selleck.

Capt. and Mrs. Glade gave a dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mesdames Gordon, Shaw and Kreger, Major and Mrs. Timberlake. Lieut. and Mrs. North's guests at dinner Friday were Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson and Lieutenant Russell. Monsignor O'Haran and the Rev. Father Barry, of Australia, en route to Rome, Italy, were recent guests of Capt. and Mrs. Carter. Capt. and Mrs. Simonds gave a pretty dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood, Capt. and Mrs. Ennis, Capt. and Mrs. Glade, Miss Alice Batley, who is at boarding school at Peekskill, spent Saturday as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Meade Wildrick.

Mrs. Harrington had bridge Tuesday for Mesdames Gordon, Wilcox and Lockwood. Mrs. Reilly's and Captain Lindsey's guests for the week-end were Mrs. Lillian Brechemin-Gillespie, Miss de Young, and Miss Rye, of San Francisco. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox's guests over Wednesday night were Mrs. MacWilliams, mother of Capt. Charles E. N. Howard, C.A.C., Mrs. Henderson and little daughter, Ella Sue, left Tuesday for Memphis to visit Mrs. Henderson's parents for a month. Capt. and Mrs. Carter's guests over Sunday were Miss Rockwell, of New York, and Capt. Harry Barnes, of Fort Warren. The Rev. Alexander Barron, of New York Mills, spent a day with Capt. and Mrs. Hunt recently.

Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood's guests at dinner Wednesday were Mrs. Dickinson, Lieuts. and Mesdames Hobbs and O'Leary. Mr. and Mrs. Allison are guests of their daughter, Mrs. Miner. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher and Miss Margaret Fisher, of New York, and Miss Rosalie Stearns were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Stearns for the week-end. A pleasant picnic lunch party in the woods was enjoyed Sunday by Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Miss Katharine Taylor, Miss Katharine Jones, the Misses Townsley, Captains Card and Sultan, Lieutenants Wilson, Lee and Selleck.

Miss Farman on Wednesday gave a pretty luncheon for her mother, Mrs. Farman, and for Mesdames Townsley, Fieberger, Gordon, Lockwood, Stuart, Walker, Shaw, Harrington, Godfrey, MacMillan, Householder and Purdon. Capt. and Mrs. Glade's guests at dinner on Tuesday were Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Major and Mrs. Timberlake, Capt. and Mrs. Estes, Capt. and Mrs. Carter. Mrs. William Ford Upson has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Fieberger. Miss Katharine Jones, of Saugerties, has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Baird for a few days.

Mrs. Godfrey, who has been visiting her son, Captain Godfrey, for a few weeks, entertained at luncheon on Saturday for Mesdames Lockwood, Farman, Fieberger, Harrington, Miner, North and Miss Farman. Miss Vera Kreger's guest over Sunday was Miss Jean Worthington, of Brooklyn. Lieut. and Mrs. Booth had dinner Sunday for their guests, Mrs. Booth's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Middleton, of New York, and for Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Capt. and Mrs. Glade. Mrs. Barrington K. West, of New York, was a recent guest of Capt. and Mrs. Carter. Miss Marie Louise Farman will return this week to renew her visit with her family here. Mrs. S. C. Mills was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox at luncheon on Saturday.

Miss Helen Upson, of Vassar, was week-end guest of her aunt, Mrs. Fieberger. Miss Hopkins, of Worcester, Mass., and Miss Abernathy were guests of Lieutenant Sohlberg recently. Mrs. George W. Goethals, of Balboa Heights, Panama, has been the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. George R. Goethals. Mrs. Hibbs, mother of Cadet Hibbs, motored up from New York and was a guest of the hotel for the week-end. Major Runcie is spending a week in Cleveland, Ohio.

Lieut. Charles N. Wilson, just returned from the Philippines, is the guest of Lieutenant Lee. Col. and Mrs. Gordon entertained the Monday Evening Club; the Friday Club completed the tournament and season at its last meeting, held with Mrs. Robinson. Mrs. Robinson winning first, Mrs. Harrington second. The Reading Club completed its season on Thursday when the love feast and spring business meeting was held at Cullum Hall; the members of the club were seated at five small tables, each table being decorated with a different kind of pink flower and with place-cards to match. The luncheon was progressive and was one of the daintiest and prettiest parties ever enjoyed by the club, the committee of arrangements being Mesdames Booth, Pendleton and Glade. Mrs. Asensio and Mrs. Cunningham were re-elected president and vice-president and Mrs. Miner was elected secretary, to take the place of Mrs. DeWitt Jones, who will soon bid good-bye to the post. The club adjourned until October.

The First Class of Cadets left Monday for Watervliet, returning Tuesday; they were accompanied by Colonel Techappat and the instructors in the Ordnance Department and a number of other officers, among whom was Captain Ennis. The series of

Spanish lectures in the Language Department was continued last week, Mr. Asensio giving his lecture on "Velazquez and Murillo; Escuela Sevillana," while Mr. Jaen spoke of "Don Quijote; La Mancha." It is announced that the Secretary of War, Mr. Garrison, and the Chief of Staff, Gen. Hugh L. Scott, will visit West Point for graduation, June 12.

Mr. Mayer gave his twenty-first public organ recital on Sunday afternoon at the Cadet Chapel. It was with delight that the audience listened to Mrs. Lillian Brechemin-Gillespie's exquisite singing of "Die Lotusblume" by Franz, Salome's song from "Herodiade," and other selections. Mrs. Brechemin-Gillespie was soloist at the morning service at the Cadet Chapel and her voice gave rare pleasure to all who heard it.

The Army baseball team won its twelfth straight game, beating Washington and Lee University Saturday by a score of 9 to 5. Neyland scored his twentieth victory in easy fashion. Safe drives by Gerhardt, Merillat, Oliphant, Bradley and Prichard resulted in four runs in the first inning, and the cadets cinched the game in the third on an error, hits by Britton and Oliphant and Prichard's sacrifice fly. The cadet nine were: Gerhardt, 3b.; Merillat, c.f.; Hobbs, r.f.; Britton, 1b.; Oliphant, c.; Bradley, 1f.; Prichard, s.s.; Coffin, 2b.; Neyland, p.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 13, 1915.

The family of Major Robert Alexander, 17th Inf., are here until after the June exercises. Mdsn. W. D. Alexander, the son of Major Alexander, is a member of the graduating class. Lieut. Owen Bartlett, U.S.N., was here Saturday. Mrs. Frank W. Bartlett, wife of Captain Bartlett, U.S.N., daughter and young son were here on Saturday.

The midshipmen's hop on Saturday night, in Dahlgren Hall, had a large attendance. Mrs. Guy H. Burrage, wife of Commander Burrage, received. Mrs. Anne Beard Mix, who was the guest of Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer, wife of Commander Bulmer, U.S.N., for several days in Washington, has joined her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer M. Beard, at Old Orchard, their country place on the Severn. Mrs. R. R. Stewart, who also visited Mrs. Bulmer, has returned to Annapolis. Mrs. Bulmer left here on Saturday to join Commander Bulmer, who is now with the Atlantic Fleet. Mr. and Mrs. Austin Ledyard Sands, who have been visiting Mrs. Sands's parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Fullam, are now in Newport on a visit to Mr. Sands's mother.

The midshipmen were the victors in the three-sided rifle contest at the rifle range, Naval Academy, on Saturday. The totals of the teams were: Midshipmen, 1,592; Marines, 1,568; District of Columbia Guardsmen, 1,531. The shooting was over the 200, 600 and 1,000-yard ranges with rapid fire. Mdsn. F. W. Pennoyer, jr., First Class, made the highest score, 141 out of a possible of 150, with Mdsn. S. Umsted, First Class, second, with a score of 138.

The Annapolis and U.S.S. Missouri teams played ball on Sunday here, the score being Annapolis, 11; Missouri, 8.

The midshipmen won at baseball from Catholic University Saturday afternoon, 4 to 2. In batting honors were even, but the midshipmen had the edge in the field, and their work on the bases was decidedly superior. Adams hit for the circuit in the first inning. In the second Smith singled, and Rogers hit the ball hard enough to land on third, scoring Smith, but he was declared out for not touching second. The visitors scored one in the second and one in the third. Three runs were scored by the midshipmen in the sixth. Adams was safe on T. Fisher's out and stole second. Hicks was passed and Smith overthrew second as a double steal was tried. Adams scoring. Hicks scored on H. Fisher's double and the latter on Moran's single. In the seventh the visitors had the bases full, with one out, but could not get a man across owing to Blodgett's effectiveness in a pinch.

The midshipmen and Carlisle Indians tied this afternoon at one point each in the finest and most spirited contest of lacrosse seen here this season. The Navy scored within half a minute of the opening of play, Compton getting the ball over. Eight minutes later the visitors scored a goal. The most desperate playing by both teams failed to result in further scoring. On the whole, the midshipmen were faster, but the Braves passed and caught the ball better. In team work, there was little to choose.

The Naval Academy tennis representatives won a decisive victory over the University of Virginia racquetball Saturday, taking both strings of doubles and three of the four singles. Rixey, of the visitors, put up a very game fight against Waters, one of the stars of the Navy team, who played for the first time this season. The work of Sperry and Randolph, of the Navy team, was also noteworthy.

The seriousness with which Lieut. J. H. Ingram, head coach of the Naval Academy football team, has approached the task of developing an eleven to meet the Army next fall is indicated by the greater attention given to spring practice than ever in the history of the game here. During the week the squad was large enough to form six elevens for signal practice and formation work, and there will be scrimmages, something never before attempted here at this season. Lieutenant Ingram is assisted by Hollenbach, the old University of Pennsylvania player, at present head coach at Pennsylvania State. The coaching staff next season will be smaller than in recent years. Assistants will be Hardwicke, the notable Harvard player, and Ensigns J. H. Brown and H. L. Ingram, the latter a brother of the head coach. Hollenbach may also be able to spend a short time at Annapolis.

The spring squad was augmented by several of the crew men this week, the rowing season having been completed. The only old squad men available next year and who are not now working with the squad are Blodgett and Kennedy, who are playing baseball.

The employees of the Naval Engineering Experiment Station, Naval Academy, have organized a baseball team and would like to arrange games for the season. Government teams are preferred. Letters should be addressed to D. R. Vansant, jr., Naval Engineering Experiment Station, Annapolis, Md.

CANDIDATES SUCCESSFUL IN MENTAL TESTS.

The names of 204 candidates for the Naval Academy who have passed the mental tests for admission as midshipmen were announced at the Academy on May 7 by Lieut. M. E. Manley, Secretary of the Academic Board. This is the number who passed out of 500 who were examined under Civil Service regulations at various points throughout the country, the examinations beginning on April 10 last. They are:

C. Allen, C. L. Andrews, jr., W. Ansel, W. S. Barlow, R. S. Barrett, R. B. Benson, H. J. Bernard, R. L. Boller, C. T. Bonney, N. D. Brantly, G. W. Brashear, jr., H. W. Brimmer, R. P. Briscoe, T. B. Brittain, W. A. Brooks, A. D. Brown, J. N. Browning, E. D. Bryant, J. Buchalter, R. M. Burr, H. Burroughs, 3d.

W. McC. Callaghan, C. Camp, C. C. Carmine, H. G. Carwile, D. H. Clark, W. E. Clayton, B. H. Colyear, C. E. Coney, H. P. Cook, D. S. Crawford, J. F. Crewe, J. W. Cullens.

R. J. Daniels, D. K. Day, C. Demarest, jr., R. A. Dierdorff, W. E. Dittmars, R. M. Dorsey, E. H. Downes, M. M. Dupre, W. B. Durkin, G. C. Dyer.

J. E. Echols, C. W. Egan, C. P. Erwin.

J. S. Ferren, H. C. Ferguson, C. K. Fink, D. D. Francis.

F. A. Garrett, H. F. Gearing, A. Gilman, F. L. Gilmer, B. Glendon, jr., H. P. Goetz, H. Goodstein, C. L. Gorman, L. McK. Grant, R. Green, M. R. Greer, T. J. Griffin, J. B. Griggs, jr., E. H. Grimsley, W. R. Griswold.

W. C. Hailey, S. K. Hall, C. H. Hamlin, D. W. Hand, jr., T. A. Hayes, jr., E. H. Von Heinburg, L. W. Herring, E. E. Hermann, R. LeG. Hicks, W. Hibbs, R. D. Hill, jr., N. E. Hitchcock, J. L. Holloway, jr., J. H. Howe, J. J. Hughes, C. B. Hunt, M. C. Hutchinson, jr.

R. W. Thrig, R. E. Jennings, T. F. Jeter, F. L. Johnson.

J. M. Johnston, B. S. Jones, H. McC. Jones.

R. D. de Kay, T. M. Kegley, E. L. Kell, J. H. Keltz, E. D. Kern, T. C. Kern, D. Keefer, J. E. Kiernan, D. C. King, J. Kinney, jr.

C. E. Lamb, S. F. Lane, J. R. Lannon, F. F. Lee, E. C. Lochrane, W. C. Lyman.

A. J. MacNamee, F. M. Maichel, W. L. Marsh, H. M. Martin.

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J. Neal, R. B. Netting.

R. A. Ostie, C. E. Olsen, G. M. O'Rear, W. B. Orley, R. L. Oswig.

W. W. Pace, D. M. Page, C. H. Palda, C. J. Palmer, L. B. Pelzman, W. G. Perryman, C. Peterson, M. M. Plein, N. J. Post, D. A. Powell, E. P. Pulliam.

E. B. Rand, B. F. Rathbun, W. R. Read, C. J. Read, D. L. Reynolds, J. L. Reynolds, R. G. Rhoton, C. L. Richards, J. C. Richardson, H. C. Roberts.

W. D. Sample, G. L. Schetty, H. J. Schiffli, G. E. Schmidt, M. F. Schoeffel, L. B. Schulten, W. L. Scott, jr., W. K. B. Shope, H. T. Slattery, H. B. Sloum, C. R. Smith, F. B. Smith, R. McL. Smith, A. T. Sprague, 3d, M. H. Stein, G. C. Stevens, F. B. Stoddard, L. H. Sweeney.

P. H. Talbot, B. T. Talbot, J. W. Thomas, P. B. Thompson, A. P. Thurston, J. W. Tisdale, C. C. Trowbridge, H. J. Uhl, jr., William N. Updegraff.

H. S. Van Buren, T. E. D. Veeder.

S. T. Wallis, S. H. Warner, J. A. Waters, J. Watters, W. F. Weidner, F. H. Wells, W. D. Whitehead, C. K. Wildman, C. Wilkes, R. Williams, F. P. Wilson, jr., E. R. Winckler, C. R. Woodson, C. D. Woodward, J. E. Wright.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., May 4, 1915.

The event of the week was the reception and dance given April 27 in honor of Col. and Mrs. S. E. Allen. All the posts of the harbor were represented. The gymnasium was unusually attractive with many gay flags and its decoration of spring flowers. Col. and Mrs. Allen received, assisted by Major and Mrs. M. Young and Mrs. J. L. Shepard. Mrs. Allen carried a beautiful bouquet of American Beauty roses. Preceding the dance there were several dinner parties; Major and Mrs. Young's guests were Col. and Mrs. Allen, Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Roberts, of Fort Hamilton, Major Lamoreux, of Fort Wadsworth; Capt. and Mrs. Colvin's guests were Mrs. R. H. Williams, of Fort Hamilton, Lieuts. and Mesdames Borton and Frank, Miss Allen, Lieutenants Oberly and Blackmore. Major and Mrs. Hawkins had as house guests Lieut. and Mrs. A. G. Pendleton, of West Point, Capt. and Mrs. Brett and Captain Bunker. Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Wagenhals, of New York city, came down for the dance and dined with Capt. and Mrs. Brinton.

Lieut. F. Bradley has a new four-passenger Ford car. Owners of cars are anxiously awaiting the repairing of the road leading from the post, as no car at present can leave the post, due to the washed out roadway.

Mrs. Allen spent two days in the city last week and attended the annual meeting of the Army Relief Society at the residence of Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont. Mrs. Allen was a guest of Mrs. Doty while away. Major and Mrs. Young had a bowling party and supper last week for Lieuts. and Mesdames Borton and Frank, Mrs. Bown, Miss Allen, Lieutenants Goolrick and Blackmore. Yesterday Miss Hillhouse, of New York city, came down to visit with the Youngs. Lieut. and Mrs. Selby H. Frank gave an informal dance at their quarters last night for Majors and Mesdames Hawkins, Young, Shepard, Chaplain and Mrs. Yates, Capt. and Mesdames Colvin, Fischer, Brett, Lieuts. and Mesdames Hanna, Borton, Mrs. Bown, Misses Fleming, Allen, Hillhouse, Lieutenants Goolrick, Blackmore, Oberly, Pendleton and Bradley.

Lieut. Fred M. Green, of Fort Greble, was a week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ragsdale at the Proving Ground. Majors C. P. Summerall, Field Art., and J. H. Rice, O.D., and Capt. J. B. Dillard were down at the Proving Ground last week; on Wednesday they were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Brett, and on Thursday they dined with Major and Mrs. Hawkins. Mrs. William Tisdale, of Fort Wright, was a guest of Mrs. Hawkins last week. Major W. A. Phillips, who has just returned from Panama, reported at the Proving Ground to-day for duty. Mrs. Phillips went to Bryn Mawr, to see her daughter, who is at the Baldwin Preparatory School.

The first quarterly field meet of this year was held at Fort Hamilton to-day; all the troops from this post participated. Mrs. Young, her house guest, Miss Hillhouse, and Miss Allen went up to Hamilton for the event.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., May 10, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Patterson left the post May 1 for station in the Canal Zone. They will be greatly missed. Mrs. Robert F. McMillan gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Patterson the day before her departure. Among those present were Mesdames Hodges, Hearn, Sarraff, William Patterson and Cooper and Miss Hodges. Mrs. Hearn gave a tea after parade on Thursday of that week for Mrs. Sontag, Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmore, Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Patterson, Mrs. Abernethy, Miss Hodges, Captain Gardner, Captain Duncan, and Lieutenants Mathews and Baird.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lane had dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Hearn. That same evening Mrs. Abernethy gave a dinner for Miss Hodges, Captain Duncan and Lieutenants Mathews and Baird. General Hodges, Majors Sarraff and Abernethy and Captain Cooper spent Sunday as guests of the Westchester Country Club. Lieutenant Kimberly has his three sisters visiting him from Fort Monroe.

The officers and ladies of Fort Totten gave an elaborate reception and dance May 5 in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Hodges. Among guests from surrounding posts were Col. and Mrs. White and Mrs. Feeter, Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin and Lieutenants Ingelhart and Loustlot, from Fort Hamilton; Major and Mrs. Malcolm Young, from Fort Hancock; Colonel Lamoreux and Lieutenants Clark and King, from Fort Wadsworth; Capt. and Mrs. Cross, from Fort Jay; Col. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Capt. and Mrs. Ruggles, Captain Ellis and Lieut. and Mrs. Walker, from Fort Sloum; Colonels Smith and Abbot, from New York city, and Capt. and Mrs. Clark, from Flushing. A dinner was given by Major and Mrs. Sarraff for Gen. and Mrs. Hodges before the reception. Others present were Col. and Mrs. White, Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Capt. and Mrs. Clark, of Flushing, Comdr. and Mrs. Lyon, from the navy yard at Philadelphia.

Capt. and Mrs. McMillan had dinner May 5 for Mrs. Feeter and Captain Gardner. Capt. and Mrs. Cooper had as their guests Capt. and Mrs. Cross, from Fort Jay. Col. and Mrs. Hearn entertained at dinner Thursday for Gen. and Mrs. Hodges, and for Major and Mrs. Abernethy and Major and Mrs. Sarraff. Lieutenant Lane left May 10 for Boston, to attend the wedding of his brother. Mr. and Mrs. Duval, of Whitestone, are spending the week with Mrs. Lane. Lieutenants Larrabee

and Loomis, from Fort Monroe, were week-end visitors at Fort Totten. Captain Duncan has visiting him his aunt, Mrs. Baxter, of Washington, D.C. Mrs. Sontag, of New York, has been the guest of Mrs. Gilmer for the past week.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., May 3, 1915.

Mrs. George Kirkham, of Memphis, has presented to the regiment a handsome loving cup, to be competed for yearly by the enlisted men. The first competition, which took place April 17, was a steeple chase or point-to-point race over a course a mile and three-quarters long, with a number of jumps in it. There were twenty-six entries and the contest was won by Corporal Edgar, Troop A. Woodson, Troop D, was second. Mr. Kirkham was present and made an appropriate speech.

Col. and Mrs. Lockett entertained at dinner for their house guests, Lieut. and Mrs. Maloney, and for Capt. and Mrs. Swift, Miss Lombard, of Memphis, and Lieutenants Crutcher and Jernigan. Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson had dinner for Miss Fitch, Lieut. and Mrs. Herr and Lieutenant Thurman. A number of town people came out for the formal hop Saturday night. Mr. Julian Street, the author, his young son and Mr. Wallace Morgan, the illustrator, are guests of Major and Mrs. Marshall. Miss Inglis, of Philadelphia, is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Duennier. Miss Susan Williams, of Pittsburgh, is a guest of Mrs. Newman. Mrs. Ingalls, of Hartford, Conn., is visiting Mrs. Marshall. Mrs. Luhn is with her sister, Mrs. Muller. Major and Mrs. Marshall had dinner for Mr. Street, Mr. Morgan, Mrs. Ingalls, Capt. and Mrs. Swift, Miss Lombard and Lieutenants Crutcher and Robertson.

Miss Dorothy Fitch, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson, left Sunday for home in Newton Centre, Mass. Lieutenants Viner, Thurman and Crutcher, all of 1913, West Point, entertained the entire garrison with an artistic supper and dance at the officers' mess. Supper was served at small tables on the porch and lawn. Branches of dogwood and Japanese lanterns transformed the club into a veritable fairyland and well repaid the efforts of Mrs. Laurson and Mrs. Swift and the hosts. The band played during supper and for the dancing afterward.

The ladies' jumping contest for the Garnett Andrews cup Wednesday afternoon was won by Mrs. Thomas, on Gerard, with no faults. Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson had for their luncheon guests Mr. and Mrs. Borches, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, and Lieut. Alex Hall, 28th Inf., all of Knoxville. Capt. and Mrs. Cushman gave a large buffet luncheon before the contest. The final match of the polo tournament for the Chester Mills cup and for the Pope-Estes individual cups took place Wednesday afternoon between the 1st and 2d Squadrons. It was won by the 2d Squadron, with a score of 6-4 to 3-4. The lineup was: 2d Squadron—1, Lieut. Bates; 1st Squadron—3, Lieut. Herr; 4, Lieut. Estes. 1st Squadron—1, Lieut. Müller; 2, Capt. Rockwell; 3, Lieut. Robertson; 4, Col. Allen. Later Mrs. Lockett presented the cups, and tea was served to all the guests and the team.

Lieut. and Mrs. Pope had dinner for Miss Leona Dickson, Miss Richmond and Lieutenants Robinson and Robertson. Capt. and Mrs. Swift gave a fancy dress dance and supper for their guest, Miss Minna Ethel Lombard, and about twenty-five post people. Mrs. Cushman gave a card party Thursday in honor of Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle. Prizes were won by Mesdames Hoyle, Hacker and Elting. Major and Mrs. Howze gave a dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle, Col. and Mrs. Lockett, Capt. and Mrs. Rockwell and Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon. Major and Mrs. Marshall entertained for Mr. Street, Mr. Morgan, Mrs. Ingalls, Capt. and Mrs. McKinley, Miss Disoway and Lieut. and Mrs. Pope. Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon had dinner Friday for Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle, Col. and Mrs. Lockett, Mrs. Maloney and Lieutenant Hunsaker, and Miss George, of Baltimore, guest of Mrs. Lockett.

Mrs. Hunsaker, who has been in the Walter Reed General Hospital undergoing an operation, returned on Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon had dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson, Lieut. and Mrs. Herr, Captain Parker and Lieutenant Robertson. Major and Mrs. Howze gave a supper Sunday in honor of Mr. Street and Mr. Morgan. Asked to meet them were Major and Mesdames Marshall, Ragan, Hacker, Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Maloney. Dr. and Mrs. Harmon, M.C. are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Hunsaker. They were stationed here for some time, but are now in Panama. Miss McCue gave a dance and supper on Monday for about forty of the post people and their guests.

Mrs. Ragan on Tuesday gave a bridge luncheon for Mesdames Hoyle, Lockett, Howze, Hacker, Harmon, Marshall, Allen, Pearson, Ingalls, Miss Disoway and Miss George. Prizes were won by Mesdames Lockett, Hacker and Pearson. Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Harmon, Mrs. Hunsaker and Lieutenant Jernigan. Lieut. and Mrs. Herr had dinner Wednesday for Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle, Major and Mrs. Ragan and Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson. Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson gave an attractive al fresco supper and dance on Thursday. The lawn was covered with canvas, surrounded by a forest of dogwood, hung with lanterns. Wicker tables and chairs were placed around this and supper was served out there. The band was at one side and dancing was enjoyed.

Col. and Mrs. Allen gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. McKinley, Capt. and Mrs. Amos and Lieut. and Mrs. Herr. Capt. and Mrs. Rockwell gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Ragan, Major and Mrs. Hacker, Capt. and Mrs. Harmon and Lieut. and Mrs. Hunsaker. Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Swift, Miss Lombard and Lieutenants Thurman and Crutcher. Capt. and Mrs. McKinley gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Street, Mr. Morgan, Mrs. Rockenbach, Miss Herriek and Miss Disoway.

Mrs. James Parker is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Guy Cushman. Mrs. Pearson gave a luncheon at "The Hitching Post" for Mrs. Newman's guest, Miss Williams and for Mesdames Pope, Estes, Newman, Duennier, Amos, McKinley, Maloney and the Misses Inglis, Herriek and Dickson. Mrs. Rockenbach gave a luncheon at "The Hitching Post" for Mrs. Cushman, Mr. Street and Mr. Morgan.

Capt. and Mrs. Kromer have a hop supper Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Cushman, Mrs. Rockenbach, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Miss Richmond, Mr. Don Hurlburt, of Chattanooga, the Misses Allen, Inglis and Lombard, and Lieutenants Robinson, Viner, Thurman and Crutcher.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 2, 1915.

Mrs. Emma B. Dunlap arrived April 19 to visit Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Farmer, jr. The same day Lieut. C. E. Lauderdale left for station at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Mrs. J. M. Craig returned from Terre Haute, Ind. Mrs. White, wife of Dr. White, of the Marine Hospital in St. Louis, had luncheon April 21 for Mesdames Charles Foster, J. G. Tyndall and F. H. Burr.

Capt. F. H. Lomax left April 22 for Panama with a detachment of 300 recruits. Mrs. A. E. Williams has returned from visiting relatives in Keokuk, Iowa. Elizabeth Jones on April 22 celebrated her eighth birthday anniversary with a party for Betsy McAlister, Agnes and Caroline Williams and Harry Humphreys and several little friends from St. Louis.

Mrs. J. G. Tyndall on April 23 gave a bridge party in honor of Miss Hester Nolan and for Mesdames H. G. Humphreys, F. H. Burr, J. A. McAlister, Misses Ethel Jones and Blanche Nolan. Prizes were won by Mrs. Burr and Miss Blanche Nolan. Miss Hester Nolan received the complimentary prize. Mesdames Dunlap, Farmer and Williams came in for tea. Capt. A. E. Williams left April 24 for San Francisco with recruits, bound for the Philippines. Captain Williams will spend ten days' leave at the Exposition.

Capt. and Mrs. Foster had supper April 25 for Col. J. H. Beacom, Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham, Lieut. and Mrs. J. G. Tyndall, Dr. and Mrs. White and Miss Hattie Gooding, of St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Keyes, of Detroit, Mich., are visiting Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Lawton. Mrs. Kellogg, of Keokuk, Iowa, arrived April 27 to visit Mrs. A. E. Williams during



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Captain Williams's absence. Lieut. J. G. Donovan had dinner April 27 for Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Farmer, jr. Mr. and Mrs. Orson Smith, Mrs. E. B. Dunlap, Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan and Mr. James Nolan. Col. J. H. Beacom had luncheon April 28 for the same guests. Capt. and Mrs. James B. Hutchinson, who have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Lawton, left April 28. Mr. and Mrs. Orson Smith, who have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Charles Farmer, left April 20 for their home in Chicago.

The officers of Jefferson Barracks were invited to a luncheon at the City Club, of St. Louis, May 1, to hear Surgeon General Gorgas on "Modern Sanitation in the Tropics." The Medical Reserve Corps of St. Louis gave a banquet that evening in honor of the Surgeon General. The guests from Jefferson Barracks were Major J. M. Kennedy, Capt. H. G. Humphreys, Capt. W. A. Wickline and Lieut. J. A. McAlister. Mrs. J. A. McAlister had dinner May 1 for Mesdames J. M. Kennedy, H. G. Humphreys, W. A. Wickline and F. H. Burr. The 15th Company on April 22 gave a dance in the post hall for about 300 guests.

The enlisted men of the post gave their usual monthly dance April 30. On May 1 the post baseball team lost to the St. Louis Giants by a score of 12 to 5.

The post baseball team on April 25 lost to the Columbia Athletic Club team by 3 to 0.

PORTLAND HARBOR.

Fort Williams, Me., April 24, 1915.

A farewell party was given to Capt. David Y. Beckham Tuesday at the Country Club by his friends of the Cumberland Club. A smoker was given in honor of Captain Beckham by the men of his company, the 155th, Thursday. Mrs. Beckham was presented with a handsome silver water pitcher and tray.

Mrs. William E. Vose gave a bridge party Thursday in honor of her sister, Miss Caroline Shields, of Chicago.

Lieut. and Mrs. Levin H. Campbell gave a dinner Wednesday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. David Y. Beckham and for Capt. and Mrs. Francis J. Behr, of Fort Preble. Mrs. Eli E. Bennett entertained at bridge Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Beckham. Playing were Mesdames Gatchell, Vose, Robey, Campbell, Miller and Miss Shields. Prizes were won by Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Gatchell. Mrs. Donald Armstrong entertained at supper in honor of Lieutenant Armstrong's birthday anniversary Friday and for Mrs. William S. Bowen, Lieut. Francis Armstrong, of Fort Levett, Lieut. and Mrs. Eli E. Bennett and Lieut. and Mrs. Levin H. Campbell.

Col. and Mrs. Gatchell had dinner Saturday for Major and Mrs. Clement E. Whitcomb, Capt. and Mrs. Russell P. Reeder, of Fort McKinley, and Capt. and Mrs. Stanley Miller. Major and Mrs. Vose had dinner the same night for Miss Scriven, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Bowen and Miss Shields. Capt. and Mrs. Robert Pierson, Lieut. and Mrs. Donald Armstrong and Mrs. Robey motored to Pillsbury's for luncheon Sunday. Lieut. Rodney Smith arrived from West Point and was house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Wesley W. K. Hamilton for Friday. He was joined by Mrs. Smith and daughter Saturday. They have taken quarters vacated by Lieutenant Frazer.

Lieut. and Mrs. Donald Armstrong had dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Rodney Smith and Lieut. Francis Armstrong. Mrs. Franklin Babcock has returned from a visit to New York. Mrs. John Babcock, mother of Lieut. Franklin Babcock, has arrived in Portland, to be here during the summer. Mrs. Donald Armstrong gave a charming coffee Saturday in honor of Mrs. Robey.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert H. Pierson gave a dinner Friday in honor of Miss Shields and for Mrs. Robey, Major and Mrs. Vose, Captain Fox, of Fort Preble, Major Pope, O.E., and Lieut. G. D. Holland. Mrs. Robert H. Pierson gave a bridge party Monday in honor of her cousin, Mrs. Robey, of Rochester. Playing were Mesdames Behr and Blood, of Fort Preble, George W. Gatchell, Stanley Miller, Eli E. Bennett, Clement C. Whitcomb and Miss Scriven, of Fort McKinley, Mrs. Gordon, of Portland, Mrs. Levin H. Campbell, Mrs. William E. Vose and Miss Shields. Coming in for tea were Mrs. Hamilton, Peavey and Rodney Smith. Mrs. Donald Armstrong poured. Mrs. Hartmann Butler gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Robey and Miss Shields and for Mrs. William E. Vose, Mrs. Pierson and Mrs. Armstrong.

Capt. and Mrs. Wilbur, of Fort Preble, Mrs. Widdifield and Mrs. Blood motored to Fort Rodman. Mrs. Widdifield remained at Rodman, to be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. James F. Howell, and Mrs. Blood remained in Boston to visit her mother.

Lieut. and Mrs. Donald Armstrong gave a dinner in honor of Mrs. Robey on Wednesday and for Capt. and Mrs. Pierson. Capt. William S. Bowen returned Wednesday from an extensive mapping trip, to be home a few days. That night Capt. and Mrs. Bowen gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Bennett. Major Samuel A. Kephart has arrived for duty at the post and will be house guest of Col. and Mrs. Gatchell for a few days.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert H. Pierson started Thursday morning on a motor trip to Rochester, where they will remain two weeks. Mr. Rogers, son of Colonel Rogers, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Rodney Smith for a few days. Lieut. Francis Armstrong, of Fort Levett, spent the week-end with Lieut. and Mrs. Donald Armstrong. Mrs. William S. Bowen has become a member of the "Rossini Club," of Portland. This is the oldest and most exclusive musical club in the United States. Mrs. Bowen is a highly talented violinist and studied in Vienna.

Capt. and Mrs. Stanley Miller gave a dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Francis J. Behr, of Fort Preble, Capt. and Mrs. Hartmann L. Butler, Miss Butler, Lieut. and Mrs. Rodney Smith and Major Samuel A. Kephart. Mr. Wade Gatchell spent the week-end in Providence. Mrs. Eli E. Bennett entertained at bridge Saturday for Mrs. William E. Vose, Miss Shields and

Mrs. Levin H. Campbell. The prize was won by Miss Shields. Lieut. and Mrs. Franklin Babcock and Mrs. Bowen motored to Biddeford on Saturday, where they were joined by Captain Bowen. They returned for supper with Lieut. and Mrs. Babcock.

Fort McKinley, Me., May 2, 1915.

Chaplain and Mrs. Samuel J. Smith gave a dinner recently for Col. and Mrs. Gatchell, Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Turner. Mrs. Frank C. Jewell and mother, Mrs. Mosby, went to Sebago Lake Wednesday to attend the reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Dole on their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary. Mrs. Alden G. Strong had luncheon April 23 for Mesdames Clapp and Jackson, of Portland, and Mesdames Mosby and Jewell. Capt. Frank C. Jewell and Lieut. G. R. Meyer spent a week recently at Sebago Lake salmon fishing and brought back evidence of a most successful trip, Captain Jewell landing two seven-pounders. Mrs. Whitcomb has been entertaining as her house guest Miss Mary Scribner, of New York, in whose honor Mrs. Whitcomb gave a charming buffet luncheon on Wednesday. In the dining room Miss Scribner, Mrs. Avery French and Mrs. Meyer assisted. After luncheon bridge prizes were won by Mrs. Vose and Miss Shields. Others present were Mrs. Gatchell, Mrs. Jewell, Mrs. Blood, Mrs. Robey, Mrs. French, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Strong and Mrs. Reeder.

Master Rupert Dole, of Sebago Lake, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell. Mrs. George W. Gatchell gave a bridge party Thursday for Mrs. Robey and Miss Shields and for Mesdames Vose, Pearson, Beckham, Babcock, Wilbur, Widdifield, Bennett, Campbell, Robey, Miller, Behr, Blood and Miss Shields. Lieut. Allen R. Edwards gave a Sunday supper for Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Captain Morse, Captain Kramer, Lieut. and Mrs. Grace and Lieutenant Seybt.

Master Harrison Todd, son of Col. and Mrs. Henry Todd, jr., who has been ill with scarlet fever for several weeks, is able to be up and around the house, but the quarantine has not yet been lifted.

Capt. and Mrs. Russell P. Reeder had dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Whitcomb, Lieut. and Mrs. Grace, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams and Lieutenant Edwards. Capt. Floyd Kramer has returned to Fort McKinley after spending a week's leave at Fort Wright as the guest of Major and Mrs. James L. Bovans. Lieut. and Mrs. Avery J. French, of Fort McKinley, on Saturday gave a dinner at Riverton in the red room for Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Grace, Col. and Mrs. George W. Gatchell spent two days of last week in Boston.

Sergeant Wigg, 37th Co., of Fort McKinley, is soon to leave the Army and prepare for the ministry. As a testimonial of their esteem a number of his friends presented him with a gold watch on Thursday evening at the mid-week service at the Y.M.C.A. rooms.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., May 13, 1915.

Arrangements for the garden party to be held on May 26 are well under way. The following committees have been appointed for Governors Island: General Committee—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Col. Orin B. Mitcham, Edwin F. Glenn, Capt. Michael H. Barry, Kerwin T. Smith, Lieut. Theodore R. Murphy, Archie S. Buyers. Reception Committee—Col. W. A. Simpson, John L. Chamberlain, William M. Black, Charles R. Noyes, Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bradley, Delamere Skerrett, Leon S. Roudiez, Major Thomas Q. Donaldson, Chaplain Edmund B. Smith. Committee on Transportation—Lieut. Col. William E. Horton, Capt. Paul Giddings. Committee on Police—Capt. Michael H. Barry, Kerwin T. Smith. Committee on Decoration, Construction and Equipment—Col. John B. Bellinger, Henry P. Birmingham, Lieut. Col. William E. Horton, Majors Henry M. Morrow, Charles McK. Saltzman, Albert E. Truby, James F. Brady, Capt. Paul Giddings, Lieut. Harry L. Jordan, Edgar S. Miller, Charles C. Griffith.

On Wednesday afternoon the pleasure of going around the Atlantic Fleet was enjoyed by a large party from Governors Island of officers and ladies as guests of General Wood on the mine planter General Royal T. Frank. The tour took about three hours and during the return trip tea was served in the cabin. A quartermaster boat left the same afternoon for the Governors Island children; also the boat of the Department Engineer for a special party and the Joseph Henry, from Fort Wood. At the luncheon given at Faneuil's Tavern on the 11th for the fleet officers by the Sons of the Revolution Col. Edwin F. Glenn made an address, and a large number of officers were present on the evening of the 13th at the Union League Club at an entertainment in honor of the officers of the fleet.

Among visitors at present in the garrison are Mrs. George Andrews with Mrs. O. B. Mitcham, and Judge Giddings, of Anoka, Minn., with his brother, Capt. Paul Giddings.

Col. Henry P. Birmingham, Chief Surgeon of the Department, is a guest of Col. and Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley during alterations to his quarters. Col. and Mrs. Bradley entertained on May 7 at dinner to meet Colonel Birmingham, Major and Mrs. Charles McK. Saltzman, Capt. and Mrs. George H. Scott, Mrs. Follett Bradley and Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund B. Smith, the party going after dinner to the hop, at which Mesdames Chamberlain, Scott and Smith received. Mrs. Halsted Dorsey is visiting at her home in Connecticut. Miss May Donaldson is with her parents, Major and Mrs. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Fort Jay.

An event of unusual interest that took place on Saturday, May 8, was the celebration of the silver wedding anniversary

ANNOUNCEMENT No. 4

AGAIN WE INVITE YOU TO VISIT SHIPPAN POINT AT OUR EXPENSE

How many officers who enjoy only Service pay, at retirement, will be able to settle down in a comfortable home fully paid for? Unfortunately not very many.

However, that is what we offer at Shippan Point. If you are sceptical allow us at least an opportunity to convince you. It will cost you absolutely nothing.

Other officers have been able to do it, and our easy payment plan, when it is fully explained to you, will convince you of your ability to purchase a home at this beautiful place on the Connecticut Shore.

Even an officer who is not anywhere near the age for retirement who desires to secure a permanent home should be interested in Shippan Point. The fact that he is easily able to rent his home, furnished, for the summer months, or by the year if unfurnished, assures him that although he may not be able to reside there permanently during his active service, splendid interest on his investment will be returned. There is a real demand for furnished houses at Shippan Point to rent for the four summer months at rentals of \$500 to \$3,000 and a greater demand for unfurnished houses for one, two and three years' leases. This we will gladly prove to you.

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE A PERMANENT HOME AT A MODERATE COST, AMONG BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS.

The plots in the Army and Navy Colony at Shippan Point are being sold to desirable residents in the Army and Navy Service field.

You owe it to yourself to investigate our proposition. If, however, you cannot visit Shippan Point, we ask you to drop a line of inquiry either to the Company or to the following officers: Col. Robert H. Patterson, Shippan Point, or Capt. Brainerd Taylor, Fort Adams, R.I., who have kindly volunteered to assist any brother officer who desires further information.

THE SHIPPAN POINT LAND COMPANY

Stamford National Bank Building, Stamford, Conn.

"The Company is glad to have persons who may be interested in Shippan property write to any of the financial institutions of Stamford for information regarding the financial standing of the Company and its efforts during the past few years, which have resulted in making Shippan Point one of the most attractive residence districts within easy commutation of New York City. Among such institutions are The Stamford Trust Co., First National Bank of Stamford, and the Citizens' Savings Bank of Stamford."

of Sergt. and Mrs. Bertram Follinsby. Sergeant Follinsby retired in November, 1909, after thirty years' service and has been in the employ of the Quartermaster Department on Governors Island since then, for four years in charge of the Q.M. stables and for the past two years on duty at the Q.M. dock, in general charge, with title of wharfinger. During his years of service he saw active field service in the campaign against the Apaches in Arizona and New Mexico; during the Spanish War in Cuba, and during the insurrection in the Philippines. In China he was Captain Reilly's first sergeant, at one time having independent command of a battery platoon, and he was personally commended by his battery commander for gallantry in action. The festivities in connection with the anniversary of Sergt. and Mrs. Follinsby were held at their quarters near South Battery, Mr. and Mrs. Henzman, their next door neighbors, lending them the use of their house for the occasion. The two houses were decorated with lanterns, and an electric device over the front door—"1890-1915"—welcomed the large number of friends who came to present their congratulations and good wishes. A large number of gifts in celebration of the occasion were presented, including articles of silver from Thomas Ridgway, C.A.C., Major Charles P. Sumner, Field Art., Major Frank H. Lawton, Q.M. Dept., and Chaplain E. B. Smith. At 10:30 the first table of supper for thirty guests was served, at which the Chaplain acted as toastmaster and proposed the health of the happy couple. Relays of guests followed at later tables, all of which were spread with abundance by Mrs. Follinsby and Mrs. Henzman, and the festivities continued, with dancing and music, till the early hours of the following day.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, May 3, 1915.

Mrs. Lowden and Dr. Baylis were entertained at dinner Sunday at the University Club by Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Bolling. After the ball game Lieutenant Bartholf gave a dinner at the Tivoli for a few friends. Lieutenant Fecbt was dinner guest of Major and Mrs. Gerhardt, of Camp Otis, on Monday. Mrs. Wills entertained on Tuesday with an auction party for her house guest, Mrs. Lowden, and for Mesdames Faison, Waterhouse, Bartholf, Moss, Bugbee, Ware, Deitsch, O'Brien, Lanphier, Lewis and Brown.

Major White, of Balboa, was dinner and over-night guest of Lieutenant Nolan Tuesday, and was with Col. and Mrs. Morton for luncheon Wednesday. After a week at the Ancon Hospital, Lieutenant Willy returned to the post Thursday and hopes to resume duties shortly.

Some of the men of Company I gave a most enjoyable entertainment at the Administration Building Tuesday evening, inviting the families of the officers to be their guests. It took the form of a country school and the men were grotesquely gotten up as small school boys and girls, and in answer to the schoolmaster's questions they got off some splendid jokes on the officers of the regiment, causing roars of laughter and much applause. The individual, duet and quartette singing was very good. Company I ended the evening with a jolly supper at the lunch room of the post exchange, while the ladies and officers remained at the Administration Building and enjoyed an informal hop.

Miss Bush, a frequent guest of the Ladies' Card Club, left two beautiful prizes to be awarded for high scores at some extra meeting, so on Friday Mrs. Bugbee entertained the club and as additional guests Mesdames Lowden, Wills, Ware and Bartholf. Miss Bush's prizes were awarded to Mesdames Faison and Barnes and a guest prize, presented by Mrs. Bugbee, was won by Mrs. Ware; Mrs. Barnes was hostess at the regular Wednesday meeting and prizes were won by Mesdames Faison and Bartholf.

Col. and Mrs. Morton and Miss Larned were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Bartholf Thursday; Lieut. and Mrs. Wiley dined informally with Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman; Lieutenants Nolan and Farmer were dinner guests of the bachelor mess. Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards was a visitor in the post on Friday and a luncheon guest of Mrs. Morton. Lieut. and Mrs. Ware had dinner for Lieutenants Lawrence, Hyatt and Milburn. At a pretty dinner on Saturday Col. and Mrs. Morton entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Lanphier and Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ware had dinner Sunday for Lieutenants Lawrence and Hyatt. The Rev. Mr. McGrew, of Philadelphia, who has been visiting his mother, father and brother here, sailed Saturday for the States; Governor and Mrs. Goethals also returned to New York for a short visit; Captain Rod-

man, marine superintendent, left Saturday for a business trip to Washington. Mrs. C. R. Edwards will sail for New York on Thursday for a visit of six weeks in the States; upon her return she will be accompanied by her daughter and Miss Katherine Harding. Both young ladies have been attending school in the States and will come here to spend their vacation.

Mrs. Larned, the Misses Larned, Mrs. Croxton and Miss Kittson spent the week-end in Colon at the Washington. Lieutenants Waite and Byrnes joined them there Saturday for a jolly dinner and all enjoyed the dance later, and the next morning enjoyed a swim in the hotel pool.

Colon, that has been the scene of several disastrous fires, was the victim of the worst fire in its history on Friday afternoon, the fire raging, uninterrupted, for nearly six hours. Four dead, twelve injured, about 15,000 people rendered homeless and twenty-two blocks of houses burned to the ground, with millions of dollars worth of property destroyed, is the result of the terrible conflagration. Companies A and B were sent from here on Saturday morning and assisted the soldiers there from the Artillery posts in erecting tents to be used for the homeless, and in guarding property and cleaning up the debris. The Commissary Department began at once relieving the suffering by issuing rations. Drs. Baylis and Meehan were also sent from here on Saturday night to assist in treating the injured.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., April 27, 1915.

Miss Mary W. Galt, of Williamsburg, Va., is the guest of Pay Dir. W. W. Galt, retired, and Mrs. Galt, Westover avenue. Mrs. Miles Refo and little daughter, Mildred Lee, leave to-day for San Francisco, to sail next week for Manila to join Ensign Refo, stationed there. Dr. Charles W. Grandy has returned home after being the guest of his brother-in-law and sister, Constr. and Mrs. Horatio G. Gillmor, in Washington. Mrs. Milton B. Fenner, guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Winn, Pelham place, has returned to her home, Bethlehem, Pa. Mrs. E. L. Bennett is a guest at the Fairfax Hotel, Norfolk. Mrs. Clyde West will arrive soon to join her husband, who is attached to the Vermont; Mrs. West will stay at the Fairfax.

Miss Kate Cooke, sister of Mrs. Harry N. Coates, left Thursday for New York, thence by the La Touraine for Bordeaux, France, to join the Red Cross work in Paris. Lieut. Tracy G. Hunter, jr., U.S.S. Delaware, left Thursday to spend a few days in Philadelphia. Miss Lilia Fox had an informal tea at the home of her aunt, Mrs. L. Maigne, Thursday, for Miss Sallie Byrnes. Mrs. Charles J. Lang, who has charge of the cabaret show on the Richmond Saturday evening (Naval Day), has secured some of the best dancers in this vicinity to aid her. The decorations will be Japanese, with blue and white screens, umbrellas, lanterns and artificial flowers in profusion.

Little Miss Effie Scales had a charming birthday party on the Franklin Thursday in honor of her fifth anniversary; the ship's band played for the little tots to dance and many games were indulged in, with shouts of glee and merriment. The guests were Hester Tomlin, Isabelle Brumby, Bettie Jeffers, Maria Chadwick, Page Maxfield, Mary Baldwin, Catherine Frazier, Eleanor Briggs, Elizabeth Laird, Masters Parker Taylor, Robert Walnwright, Francis Cook and a future Admiral, F. H. Brumby, Ray Spear, jr., Francis Chadwick, jr., and George Laird, jr.

Norfolk, Va., May 4, 1915.

The ball on the Richmond in the evening of Navy Day, May 1, and the cabaret performance, which was continuous, on the lower deck of the Richmond, were attended by hundreds of delighted people. On either side of the dancing space boxes were sold to prominent people, both naval and civil, Secretary Daniels and party occupying the most conspicuous of them. Before the ball Capt. and Mrs. Archibald H. Scales had a buffet supper on the Franklin for Secretary and Mrs. Daniels, the Messrs. Daniels and many others. The guests were received by Mrs. Frank E. Beatty, Mrs. Archibald H. Scales and Mrs. Tench F. Tilghman, assisted by the executive committee. Music was furnished by the two marine bands, with one-minute intermission between dances. The most charming feature of the evening was the exquisite dancing of Miss Emily Beatty and Lieut. J. J. London, who were easy winners of the first prize; Miss Louise Merriam and Yeoman T. H. Smith, U.S.S. Franklin, were winners of the second.

Major Philip S. Brown, who has been ill at the Naval Hospital, has been granted four months' sick leave from May 1. Mrs. Reynold T. Hall is a guest at Miss Brown's, Freemason and Duke streets. Ensign J. C. Byrnes, jr., was the guest of his sister, Miss Esther Byrnes, at Mrs. L. Maigne's, Freemason street, last week for the wedding of his younger sister, Sallie, to Mr. Lawrence Talliaferro Atkinson, jr., which occurred Wednesday evening. Lieut. Benjamin F. Tilley had dinner on the Jarvis Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Reed M. Farwell. Miss Harriet Buchanan, of Richmond, Va., Miss Evelyn Harrison, Miss Bessie Kelly, Lieutenants Conger, Burdick and Manney, Mrs. Frank H. Brumby and family will occupy an apartment in the Albemarle Court, Norfolk. Miss Emily Beatty returned to her home in the yard last week, after being the guest of friends in Annapolis and Washington for a short time.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Rupertus left Sunday for Washington; Lieutenant Rupertus is ordered to the Wyoming for duty. Lieut. and Mrs. Cecil S. Baker left Saturday for San Francisco, thence for Guam, for station. Miss Virginia McCullough was the week-end guest of Miss Eleanor Briggs, in Richmond. Mrs. Theodore M. Richards is at Mrs. Richard Wingfield's, Court street, while her husband, Surgeon Richards, is confined to the Naval Hospital.

Mrs. Clifford R. Caperton, of Richmond, Va., is the guest of Admiral and Mrs. Frank E. Beatty. Mr. and Mrs. George Hay Kain, of York, Pa., were week-end guests of Constr. and Mrs. K. M. Watt for Navy Day. Lieut. and Mrs. Reed M. Farwell had dinner Wednesday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. N. Jeffers, Lieutenants Dorch and Tilley and Mr. Matthews, of Baltimore. Capt. and Mrs. Walter E. Noa had a dance Thursday for Surg. and Mrs. Shiffert, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Briggs, Lieuts. and Mesdames Miller, Baker, Capron, Talbot, Foster, Rupertus, Mesdames Hamilton D. South, R. L. Martin, Joseph A. Guthrie, L. R. Davis, Misses Rosalie Martin, Aileen Shiffert, Ellen Guthrie, Elizabeth Davis, Cecile Williams, Frances Masury, Lieutenants Rocky, Lloyd, Davis, Fagan, jr., Barrett, Howard, Ensign Gordon W. Nelson, and the officers of the German cruiser, Eitel Friedrich.

Lieut. I. F. Dorch left Friday to spend a few days in Washington. Mrs. P. K. Robottom left Friday for Annapolis to join Ensign Robottom. Lieut. F. B. Conger is also spending a few days in Washington. Ensign George B. Fuller has returned to the Tallahassee after being the guest of friends at Virginia Beach. Mrs. W. G. Briggs had a card party for her club on the Richmond Wednesday.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BALDWIN.—Born at Tokyo, Japan, April 23, 1915, to the wife of Lieut. K. F. Baldwin, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., a son, Lawrence Chandler.

BATES.—Born at Honolulu, H.T., April 16, 1915, to Ensign and Mrs. Paul M. Bates, U.S.N., a daughter.

CANAGA.—Born at Honolulu, H.T., April 25, 1915, to Lieut. B. L. Canaga, U.S.N., and Mrs. Canaga a son, Bruce Livingston, jr.

CRAMER.—Born at Manila, P.I., the last week in March, 1915, to the wife of Lieut. Raymond V. Cramer, C.A.C., U.S.A., a daughter.

HERKNESS.—Born at Manila, P.I., April 1, 1915, to Lieut. and Mrs. Lindsay C. Herkness, U.S.A., a son.

McDOWELL.—Born at New York, N.Y., May 1, 1915, to P.A. Surg. and Mrs. R. W. McDowell, U.S.N., a son.

NALLE.—Born at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, April 26, 1915, a daughter, Lillian Nalle, to Lieut. and Mrs. William Nalle, 4th U.S. Cav.

NORTHCUTT.—Born to the wife of Mr. Carlton Northcutt, a graduate of the U.S.N.A. class of 1910, a son, Lois Thayer Northcutt, at Superior, Wis., May 10, 1915.

O'CONNOR.—Born at Redlands, Cal., May 6, 1915, a daughter, Jean Ellen O'Connor, to Capt. and Mrs. James A. O'Connor, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

PACE.—Born April 27, 1915, a daughter, Leila May Pace, to Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert Edward Pace, 26th U.S. Inf.

SHAMER.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., April 30, 1915, to P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. G. P. Shamer, U.S.N., a son, Frank Nickols Shamer.

SMITH.—Born May 3, 1915, at Boston, Mass., a daughter to the wife of Ensign Lybrand Palmer Smith, U.S.N.

TAYLOR.—Born at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., May 4, 1915, to Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert L. Taylor, 21st U.S. Inf., a son, John Randolph.

TOMPKINS.—Born at Manila, P.I., May 9, 1915, to the wife of Lieut. D. D. Tompkins, 8th U.S. Cav., a daughter, granddaughter of Gen. G. S. Grimes, U.S.A., retired.

TOPHAM.—Born at Fort Shafter, H.T., April 22, 1915, a son, William Kirkham Topham, to the wife of 1st Lieut. Joseph L. Topham, jr., 1st U.S. Inf.

WHITING.—Born at the Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., May 10, 1915, to Lieut. and Mrs. Kenneth Whiting a daughter, Edna.

MARRIED.

HILL—McCOY.—At Philadelphia, Pa., May 5, 1915, Mr. Joseph Bancroft Hill and Miss Frances Moale McCoy, daughter of the late Lieut. J. E. McCoy, U.S.A.

HOHL—NESCH.—At Kansas City, Mo., May 3, 1915, Lieut. Lawrence Edward Hohl, 16th Inf., and Burde Josephine Nesch.

HOYT—GREGORY.—At San Francisco, Cal., May 1, 1915, Lieut. Leon W. Hoyt, U.S.M.C., and Miss Vivian Gregory.

LAWRENCE—SHOREY.—At Laredo, Texas, April 27, 1915, Lieut. Horatio I. Lawrence, 9th U.S. Inf., and Miss Rose Lyndon Shorey.

TRUEDELL—BLACK.—At Chelsea, Mass., May 12, 1915, Ensign Stuart Day Truesdell, U.S.N., and Miss Grace Libby Black.

UNDERHILL—MILLER.—At Philadelphia, Pa., May 5, 1915, Lieut. James Latham Underhill, U.S.M.C., and Miss Jeannette Miller.

WATKINS—BLISS.—At Washington, D.C., May 12, 1915, Capt. Lewis H. Watkins, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Ruth Bliss.

DIED.

BEALL.—Died at Cincinnati, Ohio, Kathrine Lansing Beall, wife of Pendleton Beall, who is the son of Col. and Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall.

BETHEA.—Died at Dillon, S.C., April 29, 1915, W. Thad Bethea, brother of P.A. Paymr. S. L. Bethea, U.S.N.

BROOKE.—Died at Portland, Ore., April 27, 1915, Thomas Scott Brooke, brother of the late Lieut. Edward H. Brooke, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Parke, wife of Col. John S. Parke, U.S.A.

CLARK.—Entered into rest Brevet Lieut. Col. Augustus M. Clark, U.S.V., May 12, 1915. Funeral services from his late residence, 656 Highland avenue, Newark, N.J., Friday, May 14, upon arrival of train on Erie Railroad, Greenwood Lake Branch, leaving Jersey City at 7:24 p.m. Interment Saturday in Arlington Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

CREUTZBERG.—Died at Detroit, Mich., April 24, 1915, Mrs. Frederick Creutzburg, beloved wife of Chief Musician Creutzburg, U.S.A., retired. Mrs. Creutzburg was with her husband during his thirty years' service in the Army, twenty-seven years of which he served in the 10th U.S. Infantry.

DANENHOWER.—Died in New York city, May 9, 1915, Mrs. Helen Sloan Danenhower, widow of Lieut. John W. Danenhower, U.S.N.

DE LONG.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., May 10, 1915, in his 102d year, Mr. Joseph De Long, uncle of the late Lieut. Comdr. George W. De Long, U.S.N.

FORWOOD.—Died at Washington, D.C., May 11, 1915, Brig. Gen. William H. Forwood, U.S.A., retired.

HAYES.—Died at Guaymas, Mexico, April 22, 1915, Jack Hayes, eldest son of Lieut. Edgar Hayes, U.S.M.C., retired, and Mrs. Hayes, and grandson of the late Comdr. J. N. Quackenbush, U.S.N. Interment at Jasper, Ala.

SEMMLER.—Died at Fort George Wright, Wash., April 26, 1915, Charles Semmler, U.S.A., retired, formerly of the 2d U.S. Cavalry.

STOLZ.—Killed by fall from aeroplane at Pensacola, Fla., May 8, 1915, Ensign Melvin L. Stolz, U.S.N.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., reviewed Troops A and C, Cavalry, N.G.N.J., under command of Major W. A. Bryant, in the armory of Roseville, N.J., May 11, before a large audience and witnessed a fine display. Accompanying General Wood was his aid, Capt. Gordon Johnston. Following the review Troop A, Capt. Russell P. Freeman, gave a special drill, and then followed rough riding by picked men, under Capt. Wilbur Kyle, Troop C. Next on the program was a saddling race, won by Corp. James A. K. Marshall, of Troop A. A special drill by the provisional troop, commanded by Lieutenant Brown, was given, after which there was a melee between Troops A and C. The program ended with dancing. Among the guests present were Brig. Gen. E. W. Hine, Capt. Richard Stockton, N.G.N.J., and Capt. Raymond Sheldon, 18th U.S. Inf.

Capt. Dan T. Moore, 5th Field Art., U.S.A., who has been on duty as an inspector-instructor with the New York and New Jersey N.G., has been relieved, having been detailed as a member of the General Staff and assigned to duty in Washington. Capt. Daniel W. Hand, 5th Field Art., has been assigned to duty with the National Guard as an inspector-instructor in place of Captain Moore. Captain Hand, who has been on duty at Fort Sill, was appointed a first lieutenant in the Artillery Corps of the Army Aug. 22, 1904, having previously served as major in the 15th Minnesota Volunteers, and also as a captain of the 45th U.S. Volunteer Infantry in Philippine campaigns.

Officers of the 69th N.Y. entertained Lieut. Col. J. J. Phalen at dinner in the armory on May 10 as a testimonial to him preparatory to his sailing for Europe on a month's leave.

Capt. William S. Conrow, Corps of Engrs., N.G.N.Y., has been appointed major and the field of the organization has secured a good, practical and live officer. The appointment was made on the recommendation of Lieut. Col. E. W. Van C. Lucas, commander. Major Conrow first joined the Guard in 1887 and in 1898 served in the 22d N.Y. Volunteers, and from August, 1899, to June, 1901, he served in the Philippines as a first lieutenant with the 43d U.S. Volunteers.

After over thirty-six years of continuous service in the National Guard of New York, Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Welch, commander of the 4th Brigade, N.G.N.Y., was retired from active service May 1, 1915, on reaching the age limit of sixty-four years. General Welch entered the service of the state as first lieutenant in Company I, of the 65th Infantry, in May, 1879, being promoted to the captaincy a month later and to the rank of major in 1882. He became lieutenant colonel in 1883, colonel in 1887, and was promoted to brigadier general on June 16, 1911. He was made a brevet major general for long and faithful service in 1908. The next officer in line for advancement to brigadier general is Col. William Wilson, of the 3d Infantry. Col. C. J. Wolf, of the 74th Infantry, is also in the field as a candidate for the vacancy.

9TH N.Y., LIEUT. COL. JAMES J. BYRNE.

Brig. Gen. Harry F. Hodges, U.S.A., commanding the North Atlantic Coast Artillery District, with headquarters at Fort Totten, N.Y., took his first review of a National Guard command when he reviewed the 9th Coast Defense Command, under Lieut. Col. John J. Byrne, in the armory on Saturday night, May 8, before a large audience. The command, considering

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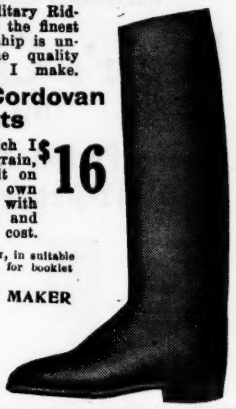
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the many new men in the rank, made a very creditable showing generally speaking.

It paraded two battalions, composed of four companies each, with fronts of from sixteen to twenty files, the battalion commanders being majors Thierry and Miller. General Hodges had a staff composed of Major E. O. Sarraff, adjutant, Major Robert S. Abernathy, material officer, and Capt. Henry B. Clark, Coast Art. Corps. The General expressed himself as very pleased with the exhibitions and with his visit. The formations of the command were prompt and the men steady. In the passage the companies of the 1st Battalion made the best showing, the 2d having a number of men out of step. Incident to the review there were a number of presentations. Seventeen members received decorations for long and faithful service, while eighty-six members were presented with 100 per cent. duty decorations.

Those who received the long service decorations were the following, General Hodges congratulating the officers and men on their faithful performance of duty: Twenty-five years, Pvt. Frederick Kramer, 17th Company. Twenty years, Q.M. Serjts. Edward W. Ingram, Q.M. Corps and George F. Murray, 19th Company. Fifteen years, Major Lewis M. Thierry, field; 1st Serjts. John J. Callahan, 13th Company, and William A. Sander, 18th Company; Serjts. John J. McCarthy, 19th Company and James J. Hogan, 22d Company; Pvs. Edward W. O'Brien, 13th Company, John Fox, 20th Company, and Charles A. Kember, 22d Company. Ten years, Serjts. Daniel R. Wood, 19th Company, and William H. Hogan, 22d Company; Corpl. Frederick G. Oehler, 20th Company; Mus. Frederick Rauschkolb, 21st Company, and John J. Morris, jr., 22d Company, and Pvt. Frank Flack, 19th Company.

The 21st Company, Capt. Thomas W. Baldwin, was presented with the figure of merit trophy for field small-arms practice, Lieut. Col. Washington I. Taylor making the formal presentation. After an excellent exhibition by the field musicians, under Drum Major Willis R. Hill, and an artillery drill, there was dancing for members and guests, the reviewing party and special guests being entertained at a collation. Among the special guests were Lieut. Philip Mathews, Lieut. Robert D. Brown, U.S.A., Gen. A. L. Kline, Col. E. F. Austin, Major Paul Loeser, Capt. W. D. Spear and a number of other officers of the 8th Coast Defense Command, N.Y.; Major Charles E. Warren and a delegation from the Veteran Corps of Artillery; Capt. M. G. Stockbridge, 47th N.Y., and Capt. Frank S. Harris, 10th Inf., N.Y.

SQUADRON A, N.Y., MAJOR H. G. WRIGHT.

Squadron A, of New York, Major H. G. Wright, gave a fine exhibition in a dismounted review, evening parade and troop drills in the armory on the night of May 8, Col. Daniel Appleton, of the 7th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., being the reviewing officer. Owing to the small riding ring the several troops had to be greatly reduced to give maneuvering room, and even with this reduction the ring was overcrowded, requiring very skillful work. The program, in addition to the review, was as follows: Evening parade, Troops A and D, Captains Cowperthwait and Stillman; machine gun drill, M.G. Troop, Captain Sheldon; jumping exhibition by special details under 1st Sergeant Reed, Q.M. Sergeant Conrad, Sergeant Cole, Corporals Barrett, Blodgett and Thorne; making and breaking camp, Troop B, Captain Putnam; mounted exercises, Troop C, Captain Bush, and melee, Troops A and D.

After the review the following were presented with the squadron decoration for long and faithful service for the term of years indicated: For fifteen years' service, 1st Lieut. Graham Youngs. For ten years' service, 1st Lieuts. Frederick W. Wurster, jr., Charles C. Townsend, Sergt. Major William R. Maloney, Q.M. Sergt. Edward E. I. Martin, Q.M. Sergt. Carl L. Victor, Sergt. Francis J. Danforth, Pvs. Ronald E. Curtis, Ridgely Nicholas and Malcolm E. Smith.

A number of armory employees were also presented with the squadron decoration for long and faithful service, including Mr. Frank L. Aber, the armorer, who received the decoration for twenty-five years.

MARYLAND.

The court of inquiry which investigated the trouble in the 5th Regiment of Baltimore, Md., incident to the election of Sergt. M. M. Jones, a barber, to a second lieutenant in Company I, made some drastic recommendations, which were approved by Governor Goldsborough. Adjutant Gen. C. F. Macklin was directed to issue an order mustering out Company I on May 18.

The report of the court does not spare either the members of the company, Colonel Hinkley or Captain Brundige. It also raps the Officers' Association of the regiment and recommends that this association cease its interference in the election of officers of the regiment in the future.

In referring to Colonel Hinkley, the court stated that he was fully aware of the dissensions caused by the delay in promoting Sergeant Jones to first lieutenant, but, as commanding officer, he took no action to clear up the situation and to restore good feeling among the men.

The conduct of Captain Brundige was severely criticized, the report stating that he was derelict in his duty during the time the dissension brought about by the Jones case existed and that his policy during the whole proceedings was weak and vacillating.

Regarding the mustering out of Company I, all members of this particular company who were not directly connected with the trouble which occurred at the armory on the evening of March 29 will be accorded the privilege of enlisting in other companies of the regiment, provided they make known their intention to enlist in some other company before the date of the mustering out of Company I. The court held that Company I was in a state of insubordination and also said:

"The conduct of these men in marching away from their company quarters; in holding meetings away from their company quarters, for the transaction of business connected with the affairs of their company; their publication of articles in the newspapers reflecting upon their superior officers and

upon the administration of the affairs of their company and regiment are all to be deplored and show that the enlisted men participating in these meetings did not have a proper conception of their duty as soldiers nor of their position as enlisted men."

NEW JERSEY.

For the first time since 1899, there will be no encampment this year for the New Jersey National Guard at Sea Girt or any maneuvers of the Infantry, either by brigade or regiment. Official announcement to this effect was made May 5 by Adjutant Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler, jr. Abandonment of the Sea Girt camp is the result of the decrease in the National Guard appropriations for the present year, and unless a supplemental appropriation of \$18,000 can be secured from the next Legislature the encampment will also be suspended next year. The reasons for this course are explained in the following authorized statement from the Adjutant General's office:

"The difference between the total amount of the regular and supplemental budgets for the National Guard of this and last year is \$182,113. While a large portion of this is due to the completion of armories which last year were in course of construction, nevertheless there has been a reduction in all branches, and the moneys appropriated under the general items are insufficient for the proper instruction of the Guard, insufficient for the proper maintenance of armories and generally inadequate for the purpose of maintaining the standard of efficiency that has been insisted upon in the past. The Legislature in 1914 made all the reductions that the National Guard appropriations could temporarily stand, and the reduction this year further embarrasses the continuance of the activities inaugurated for the efficiency required by the War Department. In the absence of an encampment an effort will be made to continue the instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers of all branches of the service on lines similar to those followed in former years.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Official dates have been announced for field service for the Pennsylvania National Guard as follows:

First Brigade, Brig. Gen. William C. Price, at Mt. Gretna, Pa., from July 10 to 17, inclusive; 2d Brigade, Brig. Gen. Albert J. Logan, including 14th Infantry and Field Company A, Signal Corps, at Indiana, Pa., from Aug. 7 to 14, inclusive; 3d Brigade, Brig. Gen. Charles M. Clement, at Mt. Gretna, Pa., from July 9 to 16, inclusive; 4th Brigade, Brig. Gen. Christopher T. O'Neil, at Mt. Gretna, Pa., from July 9 to 16. The 1st Brigade, 3d Brigade and 4th Brigade, for purposes of and during period of encampment, will constitute a provisional division, and will be under command of Major Gen. C. B. Dougherty, commanding division. During the encampment the annual inspection will be made by officers of the Inspector General's Department.

The following organizations are designated to participate in joint camps of instruction with organizations of the U.S. Army, at places indicated and for periods named, as follows: First Cavalry, at Mt. Gretna, Pa., from July 24 to 31, inclusive; Companies A and B, Engineers, at Belvoir, Va., from Aug. 3 to 14, inclusive; Field Batteries A, B, C and D, at Tobyhanna, Pa., from Aug. 8 to 17, inclusive; Field Hospital Companies No. 1 and No. 2, at Tobyhanna, Pa., from July 15 to 23, inclusive.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY, N.Y.—COL. G. A. WINGATE.

The entire 2d Regiment of Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., under command of Col. George A. Wingate, united in a review by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan in the armory of the 2d Battalion of the regiment in the Borough of the Bronx, New York city, on the night of May 10, and made a fine showing. The command gave ample evidence of its drill efficiency, not only in ceremonial work, but in a number of practical exhibitions, which won great applause from the large audience.

The batteries which journeyed from Brooklyn to the Bronx were under command of Major Chauncey Matlock and comprised Batteries A, Capt. Walter C. Fox, B, Capt. Lester C. Fox, and C, Capt. Albert S. Hamilton. The 2d Battalion, which is quartered in the Bronx armory, under command of Major Joseph I. Berry, is composed of Batteries D, Capt. James B. Richardson, E, Capt. John J. Stephens, jr., and F, Capt. William O. Richardson. The regiment was handsomely formed for dismounted review by Capt. DeWitt C. Weld, jr., adjutant, and made a very impressive appearance in the ceremony. General O'Ryan was accompanied by Lieut. Cols. E. Olmsted, W. H. Chapin, A. F. Townsend, H. S. Sternberger, Major W. L. Hallahan, A. L. Reagan, Capt. A. Wendt and Lieut. J. H. de Rivera, of his staff.

After this ceremony the various practical exhibitions were given as follows: Sub-caliber practice, by Battery E, Capt. John J. Stephens, jr. This exhibition was of particular merit and interest, showing the method of attacking positions with modern field artillery from a concealed position behind a hill. The gunners not being able to see the object upon which their fire is directed by the officer, conducting the fire from his observation station upon a ladder, from where he can observe the bursts and shift the fire of the guns by appropriate commands. (The mask is here represented by the curtain which cuts off the view of the gunners from the target.) This includes firing with explosive bullets upon a metal terrain board on which has been placed miniature sections of artillery and a bridge, which are destroyed by percussion fire. The explosions which followed the hitting of the objects aimed at were quite realistic. The other events were: Mounted carriage drill, by Battery F, Capt. William O. Richardson; pitching shelter tent camp and guard mount, by Battery D, Capt. James B. Richardson; flying platoon drill, by Battery A, Capt. Walter C. Fox; rough riding, by Battery C, Capt. Albert S. Hamilton, which included jumping over five horses; exhibition drill in field hospital work and first aid, illustrating the work of caring for the wounded on the battlefield by the Hospital Corps detachment, Major Stratford F. Corbett, M.C., and the finale was a mounted basketball game, 1st Battalion vs. Battery B, which was a draw. The flying platoon drill by Battery A and the indirect firing by Battery E were the two star events of the evening, demonstrated exceptionally clever work and moved the audience up to a high pitch of excitement. The long program was run off with commendable promptness. A covering of sand and small shavings is used in the riding ring, which has proved very satisfactory. This covering was first tried in New York in the armory of the 1st Field Hospital, and it was found superior to tan bark and is very much cheaper. The reviewing officers and special guests were entertained by Colonel Wingate and his officers, and among the guests were Gen. George W. Wingate, Col. O. B. Mitcham, U.S.A., Lieut. Col. W. E. Horton, Capt. Dan T. Moore and Lieut. Harry Pfeil, U.S.A., Col. E. F. Austin and Col. F. O. Sauvan, N.Y.

It is interesting to note that in the short space of two years from its organization the two original batteries, the 2d and 3d, have been expanded into a complete Field Artillery regiment numbering about 660 officers and men, and is growing now at the rate of about 150 men per annum.

12TH N.Y.—COL. C. S. WADSWORTH.

Col. Robert W. Leonard, Civil and Spanish-American Wars veteran, commander of the 12th N.Y. Volunteers in 1898 and a former member of the staff of the late Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, N.G.N.Y., reviewed the 12th N.Y. in its armory on the night of May 8. A large audience was present, which included many Spanish War veterans, to greet Colonel Leonard. Col. C. S. Wadsworth being ill, the regiment was under command of Lieut. Col. A. D. Porter. The command had a small turnout, but in its olive-drab uniforms looked very fit for service and made a fair showing. One noticeable feature was the promptness of assembly and the promptness with which the ceremonies of the evening were conducted, for in about one hour they were all concluded. Another feature was that all

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the men were equipped with tan shoes. The ceremonies consisted of an escort to the color, review, parade and a number of presentations of shooting trophies and decorations for long and faithful service.

Company B, Captain McCoy, received three bronze trophies for shooting, viz., the Leonard, Jones, and 12th Infantry Rifle Association trophy. The Riker trophy was presented to the team from the P.S. and N.C.S. Colonel Leonard addressed the winning teams, as he also did the men who had earned long service medals and who were ordered to the front and center. Those who received the twenty-five year state decoration were Q.M. Sergt. Isaac S. Martin and Artificer George K. Heely. Among those who received the decoration for twenty years were Capt. J. J. Dean and Lieut. E. M. Fields. The fifteen-year men included Lieut. M. J. Parenteau, and the ten-year men Lieut. H. E. Holt.

After the review Colonel Leonard addressed the officers and reminded them of the fine traditions of the 12th Infantry for efficient services, and expressed the belief that the present organization would maintain them. Among the guests were Gen. McCoskry Butt, Gen. A. L. Kline, Capt. Nelson Borland, Capt. R. A. De Russy, Capt. E. M. Dillon and ex-Capt. J. F. Boylan.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

M. A. A.—If you re-enlisted within three months in an organization armed with the rifle, in which qualification was authorized, you were entitled to a continuation of your sharpshooter's pay for one year. See A.R. 1345.

J. E. W. asks: My service is as follows: Volunteer service—June 28, 1898, to April 3, 1899; Sept. 20, 1899, to June 30, 1901. Regular Service—Aug. 31, 1901, to Aug. 30, 1904; Aug. 31, 1904, to Nov. 17, 1905 (discharged for convenience of Government); Nov. 18, 1905, to Nov. 17, 1908; Nov. 18, 1908, to Nov. 19, 1911; Nov. 20, 1911, to Nov. 20, 1914; since Nov. 21, 1914. (1) What enlistment period am I now serving in? (2) What enlistment period should I have been taken up in under provisions of G.O. 85, War D, May 16, 1908? (3) How can the additional pay accruing from erroneous notation of enlistment period on all pay rolls since May, 1898, be obtained? Answer: (1) Seventh. (2) Were in fourth period (tenth year) at time of passage of new pay law, May 11, 1908, and remained in that period until Nov. 17, 1908. (3) Apply through channel to Auditor, War Department.

J. R. R.—If your friend will state all the facts to the Navy Department he may be able to get a "certificate of discharge" in place of the honorable discharge papers he received and which were unwittingly mutilated by his calligraphist friend, who so foolishly advised him to alter an official document. Let him tell the truth and it may be possible to get papers in his true name.

O. W.—It is understood that the President does not have the power to send the state troops out of the country in case of war. What would happen would be a conversion of the militia into volunteers and then the troops would be national, not state, forces, and the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, could order them to the ends of the earth.

RETIRED.—Regarding the position as watchman of fortifications, apply through channel to the Chief of Coast Artillery.

O. B.—An enlistment in the Army is now for seven years, four (or three) in active service and three (or four) in the reserve. The soldier may, after four years' active service, instead of furloughing to the reserve for three years, re-enlist for another seven years (four active, three reserve). In this case, the reserve period of his first enlistment would be canceled by his re-enlistment.

G. V.—The matter in dispute regarding rations commutation should be referred through the channel.

P. T.—The 3d Mounted Rifles was organized March 2, 1833, as 1st Regiment of Dragoons; for list of engagements of this organization in the Mexican War see Heitman's Register, Vol. 2, page 397. The 3d Cavalry was organized by Act of Aug. 3, 1861; for its list of engagements in the Civil War, see the same volume, page 407, etc.

E. H. asks: Discharged Sept. 24, 1914, from the Cavalry; enlisted Oct. 21, 1914, in the Coast Artillery Corps; transferred from the C.A.C. back to the Cavalry on Jan. 15, 1915. Do I lose my sharpshooter's pay by going to the C.A.C. or do I get my sharpshooter's pay by coming back to the Cavalry? Answer: As you did not re-enlist within three months in an organization armed with the rifle, in accordance with A.R. 1345, you lose. You must requalify.

G. D. B.—Regarding the monument for the Blue and the Gray at Fitzgerald, Ga., write to the Commander, Camp of Confederate Veterans, at that place.

A. M. M. asks: Where can I get a good, large scale map of the theater of war in France, showing roads, etc. Answer: Get Phillips's maps; write C. S. Hammond & Co., 30 Church street, New York city.

B. A. L. asks: When is the next vacancy at West Point from North Carolina? Answer: There were two announced in our issue of May 1, 1st and 6th Districts, N.C.; we announced May 8 that one candidate from Greensboro had been appointed to take the special examination of May 25. Apply to The Adjutant General, Washington, D.C., regarding vacancies next year.

W. H.—Relative to discontinuance of enlisted men's Coast Artillery School course for firemen, at Fort Monroe, Va., and designation of the coast defense commands for this course, The

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A.G. announces that the coast defense commands at which a course of instruction for firemen, Coast Artillery Corps, will be established for the present year, course to begin May 1, 1915, are as follows: Portland, Narragansett Bay, Long Island Sound, Eastern New York, Southern New York, Delaware, Potomac, Chesapeake Bay, Pensacola, San Francisco, Puget Sound and Panama.

W. H. F. asks: (1) When will the next examination for Philippine Scouts take place? (2) How many on eligible list? (3) Is the examination the same as given in G.O. 195, 1908? (4) How long will I be on eligible list if I pass? Answer: (1) Nov. 1, 1915, unless the Department decides that an examination is not needed this year. (2) Twenty-five passed last November; seven had been appointed up to March 1, and there were prospects of six or seven more appointments this year; this would leave about eleven on the eligible list at the close of the year. The Department might hold this eligible list over and omit examination this year. (3) Yes. (4) Until next examination.

W. W. C. asks: Does the regulation regarding making up time lost according to Marine Corps Orders 15, dated Sept. 28, 1914, affect men on this station from date of receipt of above order, or does it affect the current enlistment of those men who happen to be in the Service at the date of receipt of the above order? Answer: The Comptroller points out that "all time lost by unauthorized absences in excess of one day, on account of disease resulting from intemperance use of drugs or alcoholic liquors or other misconduct, while in confinement awaiting trial or disposition of the case if the trial results in conviction, and while in confinement under sentence," where such absences, etc., occur after April 27, 1914, the date the law became effective, must be made good. This provision of law was enacted for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the personnel and there is no good reason why it should not apply, from the date of its enactment, equally to those whose enlistments began prior to April 27, 1914, and to those enlisting thereafter; though, of course, the act is not retroactive; that is, it does not apply to moral lapses occurring prior to date of act.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, May 4, 1915.

Mrs. Snyder's mother, Mrs. Purvis, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Craig R. Snyder. Mr. Muray Augur is a guest of Col. and Mrs. Charles Wilcox. Lieut. E. R. Coppock, who has been here for ten days' instruction in recruiting, left Sunday for station at Indianapolis. Mrs. Eugene Milburn returned this week after a month's visit with her parents in Pennsylvania.

Lieut. Col. André W. Brewster arrived Tuesday to make the annual inspection of the depot. Major and Mrs. Henry H. Rutherford are entertaining Mrs. Smith, of Louisville, Ky. Dr. and Mrs. George L. Gunkel gave a dinner last week in honor of Mrs. Rothen, of Little Rock, Ark. Miss Glass and Mr. Dorman were dinner guests of Dr. and Mrs. Gunkel Friday.

Mrs. Gerrit Van S. Quackenbush and Mrs. Edgar H. Thompson were hostesses at the Friday hop. Preceding the hop Capt. and Mrs. Alfred M. Mason entertained Capt. and Mrs. Snyder, Mrs. Purvis and Capt. and Mrs. Olin at dinner.

The Ladies' Bridge Club met this afternoon with Mrs. Oraig R. Snyder. Mrs. Robert L. Meador assisted in the dining room. Prizes were won by Mesdames Snyder and Doyle.

TENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz., May 1, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Smith, with their little son, Cornelius, left April 17 for Fort Leavenworth, en route to Washington, where Captain Smith goes for instructions before proceeding to Columbia and Venezuela as U.S. military attaché. General Davis and Colonel Greble motored up from Douglas and spent Saturday in the post. Colonel Brown invited the officers of the regiment to his quarters to meet them.

Capt. and Mrs. Walton entertained at cards April 17. A large riding party went out to Box Cañon April 18 and spent the day. The party consisted of most of the young people in the post, chaperoned by Capt. and Mrs. Cornell and Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis. Colonel Brown's sister, Mrs. Jones, returned to Denver April 19, having spent a fortnight at the post. She received much attention while here. Lieutenant O'Donnell returned to the post from a two months' leave April 23.

Dick Sinks celebrated his fifth birthday anniversary April 24 with a party for all his small friends. They included Eliza and Klemm Boyd, Jane and Orlando Troxel, Anna and Tio Barber, Fatsy Guiney, Robert Fleming and Ned Sinks. Games were played and prizes distributed, and when the little guests left they all hoped Dick would have another birthday soon. An enjoyable masquerade ball was held in the gymnasium on the evening of the same day. Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher, Miss Flannigan and Mr. Fitzgerald motored up from Bisbee for the masquerade and were guests of Lieutenants Dilworth and O'Donnell.

Lieut. and Mrs. Mueller, Lieut. and Mrs. Troxel and the Troxel children spent Sunday at Box Cañon.

It was with much pleasure that we learned that Major Tompkins will remain on duty with the regiment. Major Tompkins has just been promoted from captain of Troop E and his many friends would hate to lose him and his wife in the regiment.

Archdeacon Jenkins came to the post on April 25 and held services in the gymnasium in the evening. While here he was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford. As he knew many of the families of the 10th at Fort Robinson several years ago and had baptized most of the children there, it was pleasant to meet him again in Arizona.

Mrs. McCormack, accompanied by Mrs. Harrison, spent Thursday in the post, returning to Nogales Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. Troxel had dinner April 30 for Major and Mrs. Fleming and Capt. and Mrs. Boyd. Capt. and Mrs. Barber and children left on the afternoon of the same day on a two

months' leave. School closed April 30 and Miss Suddath, the teacher, left to visit her sister in Bisbee. Battery B, of the 6th Artillery, is camped in the post. The battery, under command of Captain Boiseau, marched up from Douglas and will have some target practice here and return the same way. The regimental team hopes to have a game of baseball while they are here. Troops E, G and I left April 30 for the target range, where Troop C was already camped, and under command of Major Byram will have the usual target practice.

The 9th Cavalry baseball team came to the post April 25 and played two games with the 10th Cavalry team. The 10th won the first game, but the second was won by the visitors. There was a large attendance at both games.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., May 1, 1915.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, new commander of the Pacific Reserve Fleet, will be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Pond until arrival of Mrs. Pond and Miss Pond in July. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle left the same evening for Washington, D.C., where their son, Lieut. Robert M. Doyle, Jr., who is now on leave, will join them, and they will visit with friends at Norfolk, Va., New York city and Portsmouth, N.H., later making their home for the summer at Juniper Lodge, Kittery Point, Gerrish Island, Me. As a farewell to Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle on the eve of their departure the officers of the South Dakota held a reception on board ship Thursday. The quarterdeck was enclosed with flags, bunting and boughs of evergreen and huckleberry. Receiving with Admiral and Mrs. Doyle were Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. Manning and Mrs. Ely. A shower bouquet of pink roses was presented to Mrs. Doyle by the officers of the ship. As farewells were being said Miss Katherine Burnham, of San Diego, Cal., in magnificent voice, sang "Auld Lang Syne," accompanied by the flagship's band. Following the reception Admiral and Mrs. Doyle were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Blackburn at dinner.

Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray have taken the Draemel cottage on Second street, Bremerton, for the summer. They will still retain their apartments in Seattle, the pay officer spending a part of the week in that city. Lieut. and Mrs. A. K. Atkins had dinner Wednesday, complimentary to Mrs. Harriet Brown and Paymr. E. R. Wilson. Paymr. and Mrs. E. D. Stanley are entertaining Miss Minnie Jansa, of Tacoma, and Miss Grace Denny, professor of home economics at the Washington State University, for the week-end. The three ladies were classmates at the University of Nebraska.

Comdr. and Mrs. De Witt Blamer left Sunday for San Francisco to spend two weeks at the exposition. Miss Irma Milligan left Tuesday for her home in Los Angeles after a few weeks' visit with Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy. Lieut. and Mrs. L. H. Lacey had dinner Wednesday complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy, Mrs. C. E. Brooks, of Los Angeles, and Lieutenant Hosford. Mrs. Charles E. Brooks, a guest of her daughter, Mrs. E. D. Almy, and Lieutenant Almy leaves to-day for a two months' visit in Missouri.

Mrs. J. W. Backus leaves May 15 for an extended visit with relatives at Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Harry Johnson entertained at bridge Saturday for Mrs. E. B. Larimer, Mrs. A. R. Wentworth, Mrs. Whitford Drake, Madame Drake, Mrs. G. A. Alexander, Mrs. Baerwald and Mrs. Shipp. Others joined for tea. Lieut. G. L. Weyler had dinner on board the Milwaukee Monday evening complimentary to Miss Burnham, of San Diego, Cal., Civil Engr. and Mrs. G. A. Duncan, Lieut. and Mrs. S. H. Boynton, Lieutenant Little and Ensign Martin. Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Alexander on Sunday had dinner for Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Curtis and Mrs. Baerwald. Pay Insp. and Mrs. Timothy O'Leary had luncheon Wednesday complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan. After noon the ladies in the party went to Keyport, where they were guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. N. Jensen.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan had Sunday dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. L. H. Lacey. Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. Stiles had dinner Thursday for Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Backus and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mark St. Clair Ellis. Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Curtis entertained at dinner Saturday for Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth, Mrs. Nelson Hibbs and Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw as guests. Comdr. W. W. Bush will spend the week-end at the island and leave next Thursday for a three months' stay in Alaska.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. N. Jensen came over from Keyport Thursday to attend the reception for Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle and were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. L. H. Lacey over Thursday night. Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy gave a picnic supper Saturday, leaving the yard about five p.m. having supper on the beach around a huge camp fire and returning to the yard at eleven p.m. The party consisted of Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Stiles, Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. Boynton, Miss Katherine Burnham, Lieut. and Mrs. L. H. Lacey, Mrs. C. E. Brooks, Miss Irma Milligan, Mrs. F. M. Perkins, Lieut. H. W. Hosford, Lieut. G. L. Weyler, Lieut. W. F. Gresham, Paymr. R. B. Lupton and the hosts.

Mrs. F. M. Perkins gave a luncheon party at the Savoy Hotel, Seattle, afterward attending the performance of "Seven Keys to Baldpate" at the Metropolitan Theater. Her guests included Mesdames E. B. Larimer, E. D. Almy, O. E. Brooks and Miss Irma Milligan. Mrs. Charles M. Ray, of Seattle, was luncheon guest of Mrs. Mark St. Clair Ellis last Tuesday.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., April 29, 1915.

Preceding the midweek hop Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Soule gave a buffet supper aboard the San Diego for Major and Mrs. McGill, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Collins, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Reed, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Lauman, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Karns, Capt. and Mrs. Owens, Capt. and Mrs. Uphur, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Fretz, Miss Janet Watt, of San Francisco, Misses Priscilla Elliott, Marion Brooks, Ruth Hascal, Katherine MacAdams, Mrs. Everett G. Morsell, Asst. Naval Constructor Hilliard, P.A. Surg. E. O. J. Eyttinge, Capt. B. W. Sibley, Lieut. Edson C. Oak, Ensign Robert H. Skelton and Ensign Ware. Miss Janet Watt, whose engagement to Ensign Robert W. Cary was announced recently in San Francisco, was house guest of Mrs. Soule last week, as was also Miss Katherine MacAdams.

A dinner was given Wednesday by Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry N. Gleason for Med. Dir. and Mrs. Manley F. Gates, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John S. Graham and Pay Dir. and Mrs. Frank T. Arms. Following the hop Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns gave a buffet supper and informal dance for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Graham, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Major and Mrs. McGill, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Collins, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Reed, Capt. and Mrs. Owens, Mrs. L. M. Ellinger, Miss Marion Brooks, Miss Watt, Miss Dorothy Bennett, P.A. Surg. E. O. J. Eyttinge, Lieut. Alexander Sharp, Lieutenant Barber, Marcus Emory, Ensign Robert W. Cary, Ensign Robert L. Skelton and Capt. B. W. Sibley.

Mrs. Kirby B. Crittenden, who has been making her home in San Francisco during the cruise of the Cleveland in Mexican waters, has left for San Diego, to join Lieutenant Crittenden while the ship is there for target practice. Mrs. Frank M. Bennett spent the week-end in San Francisco as guest of Mrs. Algernon Crofton. She and Captain Bennett will have as guests this week Commo. and Mrs. F. H. Eldridge, who are now visiting on the coast.

Mrs. L. M. Ellinger, guest of Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. F. D. Karns's mother, was the complimented guest at card parties given by Mrs. Emily Cutts and Mrs. Ulys R. Webb. Mr. and Mrs. George R. Collins, visiting the former's brother-in-law and sister, Major and Mrs. J. F. McGill, are here from Chicago, where their wedding took place recently. Mrs. Collins was Miss Margaret Whitney, a cousin of Col. and Mrs. Thomas H. Rees. Mr. Collins is a son of Judge and Mrs. L. C. Collins, of Chicago and New Mexico. Mrs. Howson W. Cole, Jr., guest of Mrs. Philip G. Lauman, has returned to San Diego, her home. Mrs. Charles F. Pond and Miss Elizabeth Pond will not accompany Rear Admiral Pond

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to Puget Sound at present, but plan to remain in Berkeley for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Cheever H. Newhall, who spent part of their honeymoon in San Francisco, have returned to Santa Barbara, where they are visiting Mrs. Newhall's parents, Commo. and Mrs. J. H. Bull, for a short time before leaving for their home in Boston. P.A. Surg. and Mrs. U. R. Webb entertained at dinner this week for Asst. Surg. and Mrs. Curtis B. Munger, Comdr. and Mrs. F. D. Karns, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John S. Graham, Lieut. and Mrs. Leo Sahn, Miss Pogram and Asst. Naval Constr. Robert B. Hilliard. Bridge prizes were won by Lieut. and Mrs. Sahn and Assistant Naval Constructor Hilliard.

A party of twelve motored up to St. Helena, twenty-odd miles, for dinner Tuesday. The cars of Lieut. Comdr. A. N. Mitchell and Naval Constr. Paul Fretz carried the party, in which were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Fretz, Paymr. and Mrs. Brooks, Lieut. and Mrs. Keiran, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Reed and Lieut. and Mrs. Soule. A dinner was given by Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John S. Graham this evening for Pay Dir. and Mrs. Arms, Major and Mrs. Magill, Comdr. and Mrs. Sterns, Lieut. and Mrs. Sahn and P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Munger.

Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert W. Underwood left for Alameda yesterday for a few days' stay. Naval Constr. Paul H. Fretz left yesterday for Long Beach, to inspect the submarines under construction. Pay Dir. Thomas S. Jewett arrived Monday to make his regular inspection of accounts. The work of converting the Rainbow into a tender for submarines will necessitate the expenditure of several thousand dollars more than was estimated when the figures on her general overhauling were being made up. Authority to proceed with the work is expected daily. The collier Jason arrived yesterday and some minor work will be done on her before she sails for the East coast.

Mare Island, Cal., May 6, 1915.

Mrs. Jonathan Brooks entertained at bridge to meet Mrs. L. M. Ellinger, from Washington, D.C., on a few weeks' visit to Mrs. Seymour. Present: Mesdames Ellinger, Johnstone, Fretz, Seymour, Karman and Mitchell. P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Camer gave a chafing-dish supper Thursday in honor of Miss Donnelly, of Napa, and for Paymr. and Mrs. Willett, P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. Schumann, Capt. and Mrs. Uphur and Lieut. J. W. W. Cummings. On Friday P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Camer motored to Glen Ellen, visiting the old mission of Solano, at Sonoma, en route.

Prof. Milton Updegraff has reported for duty as assistant to Prof. T. J. J. See, at the time station. Naval Constr. A. H. Van Keuren has returned to the yard after a few weeks' visit to Redlands. Mrs. Van Keuren and children will remain a few weeks longer as the guest of the former's mother, Mrs. Molton. Asst. Naval Constr. Robert B. Hilliard is off on a seven days' leave. Col. and Mrs. Lincoln Karman spent the week-end in San Francisco as guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Lestock Gregory. Mrs. Harold G. Bowen, who is with her mother in Vallejo during the absence of Lieutenant Bowen with the Tennessee, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. C. Robbins, in Suisun, for four weeks.

Lieut. Comdr. George C. Sweet, retired, and Miss Katherine Sweet, of Yonkers, N.Y., have arrived in Vallejo on a visit to friends. Miss Cornelia Kempf, accompanied by Miss Patty Palmer, has taken an apartment on Florida street, Vallejo, for three months, as Rear Admiral Kempf, her father, is now under treatment at the naval hospital. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Wallace Berthoff and Mrs. Elsa Greenfield were complimented guests at a dinner given by Capt. J. K. Tracy at the exposition in San Francisco Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody at Fort Winfield Scott this week were hosts for Lieut. and Mrs. B. H. L. Williams, Col. and Mrs. S. M. Foote and Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Looser.

Miss Janet Crose was the incentive for a pretty May day luncheon given in Berkeley Saturday by Miss Orytha Gatech. Among those from here were Miss Dorothy Bennett, who was Miss Gatech's house guest for several days, Misses Priscilla Elliott, Marion Brooks and Ruth Hascal. Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns entertained the card club Monday. Ensign Robert W. Cary is spending a few days in San Francisco. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell spent the week-end at the Yountville Veterans' Home as guests of Mrs. Mitchell's uncle, Gen. J. F. Sheehan, who celebrated his seventieth birthday anniversary with a house party for all the members of his family. Capt. and Mrs. Dickinson spent the week-end here as guests of Paymr. and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks.

Mrs. Seymour has been spending several days in San Fran-

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cisco with Mrs. L. M. Ellinger. Mrs. Schuyler F. Heim's bridge party and tea Tuesday was in honor of her aunt, Mrs. E. H. Lohmann, of Oakland. Twenty-four guests enjoyed cards, while an equal number joined for tea. Prizes were won by Mesdames Owens, Fretz, Brooks, Karns, Miss Pegram and Mrs. Lohmann. Mrs. Bennett and Mrs. Karns presided at the tea table.

Madame Shapley, who has been visiting in Montana for several months, is now here, the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Comdr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Shapley. Commo. and Mrs. Frank H. Eldridge, who have spent much time abroad in recent years, spent several days at the yard this week as guests of Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Bennett. Rear Admiral Charles A. Gove is at the Hotel Monroe in San Francisco, where he will be joined shortly by Mrs. Gove, who is now visiting in Hanford. They plan to spend the summer in San Francisco. Rear Admiral Gove is recuperating from a nervous breakdown. Mrs. Carroll Bagby has arrived in San Francisco from El Paso, where Lieutenant Bagby is now stationed.

Lieut. Walter E. Brown was dinner host aboard the Perry last evening.

Lieut. W. J. Powers, U.S.M.C., arrived Tuesday from Philadelphia to command a detachment of fifty-nine marines who sailed yesterday for the Orient. Lieutenant Powers will be assigned to the Saratoga upon his arrival in Asiatic waters. Mrs. Hoyt and Miss Charlotte Hoyt, who came out from Cleveland, Ohio, to join Lieut. Leon W. Hoyt, on duty at the exposition in San Francisco, left Sunday for the East. They witnessed the Lieutenant's marriage to Miss Vivian Gregory last Saturday.

The repair ship Prometheus arrived Monday and will remain until the middle of June, being fitted out for the trip to Alaska with members of the radio crew. The party will remain in the north until the middle of November.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., May 5, 1915.

John P. Sebree, brother of Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, U.S.N., retired, is visiting the Admiral at his Coronado home, prior to going to Chicago as chief clerk to The Adjutant General of the Central Department. Surg. Joseph C. Thompson, U.S.N., recently addressed the members of the San Diego Dental Society in the laboratory of the Department of Anthropology at the Panama-California Exposition on the subject "The Natural History of Man, with Notes on Comparative Anatomy and Evolution."

Mrs. P. M. Carrington, wife of Dr. Carrington, U.S.P.H.S., entertained Thursday with bridge for Mesdames John Stafford, Joseph H. Pendleton, Alexander Sharp, sr., Lauren S. Willis, C. H. Lyman, William C. Davis and Scranton. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Uriel Sebree were guests at a dinner party given Monday by Mr. and Mrs. Howard M. Kutchn in honor of Hon. and Mrs. Simon Wolf, of Washington, and Dr. and Mrs. Christian Brinton, of New York city.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, May 4, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry A. Hegeman, 21st Inf., had dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. George S. Young, Capt. and Mrs. Murray Baldwin, Capt. and Mrs. George S. Tiffany and Lieut. and Mrs. Guy O. Rowe. Mrs. John H. Page, sr., arrived Sunday from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and is staying in Portland, to be near her daughter, Miss Margerie Page, who is ill in a hospital there. Robert Olney, son of Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. Olney, is visiting his home here before entering West Point. Capt. and Mrs. Edgar A. Fry had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Lucius C. Bennett, Lieut. Robert L. Weeks, Lieut. and Mrs. James M. Hobson, Lieut. George C. Rockwell and Judge Mundy, of Vancouver.

Col. and Mrs. Young had dinner Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. James M. Hobson. Capt. and Mrs. George S. Tiffany gave a theater party in honor of Mrs. James M. Hobson Sunday. Mrs. Carrick, grandmother of Lieut. James M. Woolnough, arrived Wednesday from San Francisco and will visit on the post before returning to her home in Minneapolis. Mrs. James M. Hobson, wife of Lieutenant Hobson, accompanied by her daughter, Mary Margaret, left Tuesday for her home in California to visit a few months.

Sergeant Landreth, of Company E, received his commission as second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts this week. Lieut. and Mrs. George M. Parker, jr., had as their house guests this week Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, of Independence, Ore. John Brooke, son of Major and Mrs. William Brooke, returned Monday from Corvallis, Ore., where he is a student at the Oregon Agricultural College, and is confined to his home with the "mumps."

Friday was "ladies' night" at the club and informal bridge was enjoyed by Mrs. George S. Young, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. David J. Baker, Capt. and Mesdames Baldwin and Gihner, Lieuts. and Mesdames Glass, Hartz, Parker, Gill, Taylor, Lieutenant Weeks and Captain Armistead.

GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, May 5, 1915.

Mrs. U. S. Grant, 3d, Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser and Mrs. Richard C. Burleson enjoyed the musicale given Tuesday by the Girls' Musical Club, with Mrs. Moritz O. Kopperl as hostess. Lieut. and Mrs. Reginald H. Kelley, Lieut. and Mrs. Lathrop B. Clapham, Lieut. Charles B. Moore, U.S.A., and Lieut. Newton H. White, jr., U.S.N., attended the Lykes-Keenan wedding. Lieut. and Mrs. Mathew J. Gunner sailed from San Francisco today for the Philippines. Another passenger is Asst. Surg. Summerfield M. Taylor, recently appointed lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, U.S.N. He is a son of Prof. T. U. Taylor, dean in engineering in the University of Texas, and is a graduate of the medical department, University of Texas, and a member of the Phi Alpha Sigma fraternity. Galveston will thus be well represented in Manila, as Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis Cox and son and Miss Jessie Crocker are already there.

Mrs. George W. Stuart and little son, guests of Hotel Galvez for the winter, have left for Washington, D.C., and Annapolis, Md., to attend the graduation exercises of Mrs. Stuart's brother, Midshipman Pattillo. Mrs. John C. Walker has returned from a visit to Houston, where she was the guest of her brother and sister, Judge and Mrs. W. H. Wilson.

Capt. and Mrs. James W. Furlow gave a dinner in compliment to Major and Mrs. H. E. Ely, prior to their departure for Fort Leavenworth. Miss Alice Sweeney is in New Orleans visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Baxter H. Bruce. Mrs. James W. Furlow, Mrs. Clark and Miss Emma Davidson entertained the 7th Infantry Bridge Club at the Hotel Galvez recently.

Miss Emily Dorsey has returned from Houston, where she visited Miss Erna Schmidt. Lieut. Joseph F. Byrom, 19th Inf., gave a dinner at the 19th Infantry mess after the races at Fort Crockett in honor of Miss Emma Davidson and her guests, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Norris, of Cincinnati, and for Miss Mildred Poole, Dr. W. S. Rice, U.S.A., and Capt. and Mrs. F. L. Davidson.

Mrs. Charles F. Caffery and Mrs. Richard C. Burleson were members of the receiving party at the reception given by Mrs. James M. Lykes at Hotel Galvez in honor of her mother and sisters, here for the Lykes-Keenan wedding. Lieut. R. C. Burleson, 3d Field Art., Fort Myer, Va., who came here and joined his wife, who is the guest of her parents, Judge and Mrs. John C. Walker, went up to attend the family reunion at San Saba, Texas, his old home. Mrs. Charles S. Frank entertained the 19th Infantry bridge club recently. Mesdames W. S. McBroom and T. H. Lowe entertained the 28th Infantry bridge club.

The 28th Infantry club has discontinued its regular weekly tea-dances on Wednesdays and will hereafter hold dinner-dances every Tuesday evening. Last evening the invited guests in-

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cluded the hosts and their families, the Army officers of Fort Crockett and their ladies, and members of the Artillery club, Garten Verein, Azola and Oleander Country Club and their ladies. Capt. and Mrs. G. H. Williams, official chaperons, entertained Capt. and Mrs. L. D. Gasser, Capt. and Mrs. P. H. Lowe, Lieut. and Mrs. S. T. Talbot, Lieut. and Mrs. C. W. Elliott, Mrs. W. H. Gill, of Houston, Capt. J. T. Watson, Capt. N. M. Green, Lieut. C. C. Bankhead, Lieut. H. A. Parker. At another table the following bachelors were hosts: Lieuts. D. B. Crafton, J. R. Jacobs, H. B. Cheadle, Willard J. Tack, Percy Van Nostrand. Their guests included Misses Battie Moody, Gertrude Girardeau, Wuest, Culwell, Effie Gross.

Mrs. Richard C. Burleson entertained her many friends among the Army ladies at a buffet luncheon on Saturday to meet her mother, Mrs. John C. Walker, who is just recovering from a long siege of illness. The Walker residence is one of the handsomest in the city and the whole lower floor of the Colonial home was thrown open, and the floral decorations were superb.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 15, 1915.

Major George T. Langhorne, 15th Cav., recently attached at Berlin, was on the post a day or so ago and gave a delightful talk to the officers on his German experiences. Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, from leave, has taken quarters in the Cavalry post, in expectation of the coming here soon of his bride.

An aviation detachment from San Diego, comprised of three aviators and six mechanics, in charge of Lieutenant Milling, on their way to Brownsville, passed through here on Wednesday. The aerial patrol will be used to keep watch of the Carranzista and Villista troops.

Mrs. D. Van Voorhis on Thursday entertained at luncheon and bridge in honor of Mrs. R. M. Johnson, guest of Mrs. J. E. Stephens, and for Mesdames John E. Stephens, Charles E. Reynolds, Hard, P. W. Corbuser and W. H. Corbuser, Jones, Austin and Burbank. Major and Mrs. Alonzo Gray gave a handsomely appointed dinner Friday for Gen. and Mrs. Funston and Capt. and Mesdames Van Dune, Rucker, Misses Olive and Alice Gray, Major Winship and Captain Ball.

Col. and Mrs. W. S. Scott had a bridge and poker party Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Perry Francis, of St. Louis. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Crosby, Capt. and Mesdames Taylor, Stephens, Johnson, Major Winship, Capt. and Mrs. Rucker, Major Cotter, Mrs. Bullis, Mrs. Lawton, Mr. and Mrs. Lapham and Major Langhorne.

Immediately after the marriage of Lieut. Ralph N. Hayden and Mrs. Louise Calder Junge, of Barre, Vt., on Saturday a handsomely appointed breakfast was served. Figures of dainty brides marked the places of Lieut. and Mrs. Hayden, Col. and Mrs. Crosby, Col. and Mrs. Bingham, Mrs. Lynch, Capt. and Mrs. Van Voorhis, Misses Dorothy Bingham, Julia Crosby, Amy Heard, Capt. F. C. Johnson, Lieuts. Paul Davidson, John W. Butts and Mr. Robert Kampman.

Capt. and Mrs. John E. Stephens gave an informal dinner-dance Monday in honor of their house guest, Mrs. Johnson. Others present were Capt. and Mesdames William A. Austin, Daniel Van Voorhis, John Conrad, W. Remsen Taylor, Mrs. Jesse McEl Carter, Misses Ethel Harrison, Jennie Day, Prouditt, Major Winship, Mr. Condit, Captain Ball, Lieutenants McQuillin and Butts and Mr. Arthur Wynne. Mrs. Jesse McEl Carter gave a luncheon Tuesday complimentary to Mrs. Johnson and for Mesdames John E. Stephens, William A. Austin, Daniel Van Voorhis, Philip W. Corbuser and Miss Prouditt. On Sunday the bachelor officers gave a breakfast at the Officers' Club for the girls of the post and about twenty couples from town.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 22, 1915.

Col. and Mrs. W. H. Crosby on Saturday gave a bridge and poker party in honor of Mrs. Crosby's sister, Mrs. Francis, of St. Louis. There were six tables of players. After the games a Dutch supper was served. On Friday Mrs. George Somerville had a bridge luncheon for Mesdames Rolfe, Reynolds, H. W. Jones, Corbuser, Austin, Case, Conrad and Edwards. Mrs. Philip W. Corbuser honored Mrs. Francis and Mrs. R. M. Johnson with a tea Friday, about forty guests calling. Mrs. W. Herff and Mrs. Sceligion presided at the tea table. They were assisted in the dining room by Mesdames Crosby, Conrad, Austin and Stephens.

Capt. and Mrs. Austin gave a delightful bridge supper Friday in honor of Mrs. Perry Francis and Mrs. R. M. Johnson and for Col. and Mesdames Crosby and Scott, Capt. and Mesdames Conrad, Stephens, Taylor, Van Voorhis, Mr. and Mrs. Lapham, Majors Cotter and Winship. Mrs. J. Franklin Bell arrived Wednesday to visit Mrs. Daniel Van Voorhis several days. Capt. and Mrs. Van Voorhis on Friday gave a reception in honor of Mrs. Bell. Gen. and Mrs. Funston assisted in receiving the hundred or more guests. Mrs. Burbank poured coffee and the ice was served by Mrs. W. Remsen Taylor and Mrs. P. W. Corbuser. Mrs. Julius T. Conrad presided at the punch bowl, assisted by Lieutenants McQuillin and Butts.

Many parties were arranged for the festa fête Monday and Tuesday nights at the Grand Opera House. Col. and Mrs. Bingham had in their box Gen. and Mrs. Funston, Mrs. Edward Lynch and Lieutenant Glass, of Brownsville. Others in many box parties were Major and Mrs. Rolfe, Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen and Major and Mrs. Gray. Capt. and Mrs. Ster-

ling P. Adams arrived Friday from Fort Clark and are guests of Major and Mrs. Gray for a few days. Captain Adams is General Funston's new aid. The Lower Post Five Hundred Club met with Mrs. Rucker. The prize was given to Mrs. J. W. Heard. Miss Octavia Bullis on Wednesday gave a buffet luncheon in honor of Miss Sidney Dunlap, of Houston. Presiding at the coffee and tea urns were Mrs. Henry W. Lawton and Mrs. John F. Preston. Thirty or more guests were invited, including the girls and bachelor officers of the post and a dozen or more from town. One of the pretty post affairs of the week was an informal bridge party given by Mrs. Robert H. Rolfe Thursday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Francis, of St. Louis. The players included Mesdames Francis, Crosby, Taylor, Keefer, Smith, Conrad, W. S. Scott and Jesse McEl Carter. Prizes were awarded and refreshments were served. The winners were Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Conrad.

Mrs. J. W. Heard had as guests for the festa Miss Townsend and Lieuts. Jack and Falkner Heard, of Eagle Pass. Mrs. John Bullis had a card party on Thursday in honor of her guest, Mrs. Henry Lawton. There were six tables of bridge and one of five hundred. Mrs. Lawton and Mrs. Van Deusen presided at the tea table. Mrs. Robert Brown, of Landi, is spending festa week as a guest of Gen. and Mrs. James Parker on the staff post. Mrs. Brown has been extensively entertained by her many friends here. Fiesta week has attracted many visitors to the post. Among those registered this week are Capt. C. E. Kinney, from Laredo; John E. Stephens, Brownsville; P. W. Corbuser, of Rio Grande City; W. S. Wells, of Mission; Lieuts. John B. Johnson, from Brownsville; R. B. Austin, of Laredo; W. D. Crittenberger, Brownsville; E. L. N. Glass, Brownsville; Charles A. Lewis, W. B. Loughborough, of Madison Barracks; P. C. English, Eagle Pass; D. E. Murphy, Fort McIntosh; John E. McMahon, Brownsville; F. D. Carlock, Eagle Pass; Walter Moore, Laredo, and B. A. Dixon. Capt. R. M. Nolan has left for station at Fort Bliss. Lieut. W. E. Hobson left Wednesday on mapping detail for Pumpville, Texas.

Mrs. S. L. Chappell on Tuesday gave a tea to introduce her sister, Miss Thornton, of Washington, D.C., who will be her guest for several months. Presiding at the tea table were Mesdames C. R. Reynolds and W. R. Taylor. The 3d Artillery band furnished music. About fifty guests called. Col. and Mrs. W. D. Crosby had dinner Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. Hayden and for Mrs. Francis, Misses Octavia Bullis, Amy Heard, Julia Crosby, Lieuts. D. E. Murphy and P. R. Davison. Miss Isabelle Crosby, who for two months has been visiting friends in San Francisco, returned Thursday. Mrs. Perry Francis left Saturday for her home in St. Louis.

14TH CAVALRY AND NINTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Fort McIntosh, Laredo, Texas.

Mrs. J. T. Harris gave a card party Thursday in honor of Mrs. F. R. Brown and Mrs. H. F. Rethers. Mrs. Watts and Mrs. Clements won the prizes. The married ladies' dancing club of Laredo held its "initial dance" April 22. In the receiving line were Mesdames Halsell, Johnstone, Cogley, Garlick and Barlow. A large number of Army people enjoyed the occasion. The 9th Infantry band played.

Miss Elizabeth Mussett entertained the girls' bridge club Friday, inviting Mrs. Fred R. Brown as honor guest. Mrs. E. J. Foster gave a shower April 24 for Miss "Bobbie" Mussett, whose marriage to Lieutenant Laurence took place April 27. Col. and Mrs. C. J. Crane gave a dinner at the Hotel Hamilton Friday for Major and Mrs. Weber, Major and Mrs. Koester, Capt. and Mesdames Anderson, Brown, Sirmeyer, Chaplain and Mrs. Watts, Misses Sames, Parks and MacGregor, Lieutenants Tucker, Evans, Williams, and Mr. and Mrs. Scovill, of Laredo.

Miss Mary MacGregor gave a delightful tea-dance in the Elks' Hall on April 24. Lieut. and Mrs. Henry had dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Zane. Gen. and Mrs. Evans gave a dinner at the Bender for Capt. and Mrs. Munro, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry, Captain Walker and Lieutenant Evans.

Mesdames Fred R. Brown, J. T. Harris and J. T. Clements have returned to Fort Thomas, Ky. Mrs. Loeb and Mrs. Rethers have gone to California. Captain Rethers leaves May 3 for a three months' leave in California before going to West Point for station. Mrs. Reuben Smith has returned to Moline, Ill.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., May 5, 1915.

An interesting fencing exhibition was given Wednesday at the Camp Douglas pavilion by Sr. Lopez Linares and his brother, Lie. T. Lopez Linares. Sr. Linares is an expert with the foils and will endeavor to form a fencing class here. All the officers of the 6th Infantry Brigade, the 6th Field Artillery and 9th Cavalry and several ladies witnessed the exhibition. Officers who motored from Douglas to Bisbee Wednesday, to attend a moonlight picnic at Frick's Park, were Captains Foster and Bryan, Lieutenants Case, Hunt, Roberts, Ware, Row, Smith and McCormack. Miss Margaret Moody, of Douglas, gave a dancing party Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Bessell, Lieutenants Arnold and McCormack. Lieut. E. B. Garey, 18th Inf., was chief speaker at a session of all the parent-teachers' clubs of the school district on Wednesday. He has been assigned by General Davis to instruct the

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children of Douglas in military discipline and simple forms of drill, and has been very successful.

An informal dance was given Friday evening by the Douglas Country Club. Present from the regiment were Captains Doster and Morrow, Lieut. and Mrs. Cook, Lieutenants Hunt, Landis, Arnold, Patch, Case and McCormack; others present were Capt. and Mrs. Cowan, Misses O'Connor, Smith, Campbell, Tuthill, Packard, Lieutenants Houghton, Drake, Lovell, Myer, Doe, Row, Davidson, Brown and Roberts. An automobile party composed of Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle, Miss Susanne Guilfoyle, Major and Mrs. Murphy and Miss Murphy, with Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Hulme as their guests, and Dr. and Mrs. Hill left Douglas May 1 in three automobiles for a trip to the Exposition in San Francisco. They expect to be gone for two months.

The regiment left Saturday on a three-day hike to Slaughter's ranch. They report the vicinity of the ranch as being "real country" and quite different from the dry desert to which they are becoming accustomed. The regiment made the return hike to Douglas, eighteen miles, in less than four hours' actual marching time, the fastest hiking done since our arrival in Arizona. First Sergeant Reeves and three other men from Company H went out and shot four young wildcats and a rattlesnake. Lieutenants Arnold and Patch went out Sunday with a bunch of cowboys and enjoyed the novelty of assisting them in a roundup.

Mrs. Cook spent the week-end as the guest of Mrs. Bessell during the absence of the troops on their march. Mrs. Bessell gave a small card party Saturday for Mesdames Hand, Cook and O'Loughlin. Mrs. Minnigerode and Mrs. Cecil mistored to the camp at Slaughter's on Sunday, making the trip with Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd, Capt. and Mrs. Andres and Master Ed Andres left May 4 for Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., where they will spend two months, after which they expect to go to Fort Leavenworth. They will make the trip by way of the Grand Cañon. Captain Leonori has bought Captain Andres's car. Mrs. Robert Whitfield gave a delightful tea at the Country Club Wednesday for Mesdames Rogers, Bessell, Blackford, Minnigerode, Cook, McCammon, Leonard, Davis, Peck, Falk, Pickering, Weiser, Bennett, Clarke and Miss Campbell.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY AND DOUGLAS NOTES.

Camp Douglas, Ariz., May 2, 1915.

After a three days' practice march to San Bernardino, about eighteen miles east of Douglas, the regiment returned to camp Wednesday. To accomplish this the troops were aroused at 2 a.m., breakfast was served at 2:45 and the regiment was under way at 3:45. At 9:41 it entered the camp and prepared to take up its usual routine. The visit to the Slaughter ranch was pleasant for officers and men alike, but particularly for the officers, a number of whom visited Mr. and Mrs. John H. Slaughter at their ranch and were most hospitably received. Captain Van Schaick on Monday evening entertained informally at the camp at Slaughter's ranch for Major Grote, Captain Snyder and Lieutenant Campbell. A pleasant memory of the hike was in connection with a dinner party given by Captain Deitrick, 9th Cav., stationed on border patrol at the Slaughter ranch, to several officers of the regiment Tuesday; among the guests were Lieutenant Colonel Lasaigne, Major Stull, Captain Snyder, Lieutenant Walthall and Lieutenant Schlessier. A party motored out from Douglas to visit the camp Tuesday, remaining for supper and returning by moonlight; among them were Major and Mrs. Wilder, 22d Inf., Lieut. and Mrs. Blackford, 18th Inf., Mrs. Bennet and Mrs. Wieser, Major Ryan, Adjutant General of the Cavalry Brigade, on Wednesday gave a dinner at the Gadsden for Capt. and Mrs. Clark, all adjourning to the Columbia Theater for the movies. Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle had dinner Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, Mrs. Clark and Lieutenant Myer.

Mrs. Wieser gave a dinner Tuesday at the Gadsden for Mrs. Clark. Major and Mrs. Bennet had dinner and bridge Thursday for Captain Schoeffel and Mrs. Clark. Mrs. Packard had bridge Thursday for a number of the Army ladies, Mrs. Bennet winning the prize. A delightful dancing party was given at the Country Club Friday evening by the members. Attending from the command were Colonel Greble, Major Ryan, Captains Ingram, Schoeffel, Doster, Lieutenants Myer, Lovell, Drake, Downs, Roberts, Doe, Row, Pigott, Capt. and Mrs. Cowin, Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell, Lieut. and Mrs. Cook, Miss O'Connor, Miss Campbell, Lieutenants Davidson, Brown and Houghton.

Mrs. William D. Smith, of New York, entertained at the Gadsden Thursday complimentary to Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle. Covers were laid for fifteen; after dinner the guests were taken to Mrs. Maguire's residence, where dancing was indulged in. Music was by the 9th Cavalry orchestra. The guests included Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle, Colonel Greble, Mr. and Mrs. Packard, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, Mr. and Mrs. Rae, Major J. A. Ryan, Captain Pearce, Mrs. W. H. Cresswell, Captains Ingram and Schoeffel, Col. Abner Pickering and wife, who have been visiting the California expositions for two months, returned to Douglas Friday.

A dinner party was given Wednesday by Dr. and Mrs. Edwards for Lieutenant Carmody, Miss Carr, Miss Norman and Lieutenant Burr. Mrs. J. F. Guilfoyle was hostess to the Bridge Club Tuesday. Mrs. Theodore Schultz won high score. A party of officers of the 6th Brigade motored to Bisbee Wednesday evening to attend a moonlight picnic and dance given by Miss Williams, of the hill city. Those attending were Captains Bryan, Doster, Lieutenants Roberts, Row, Case and Ware. The bridge tournament at the Country Club ended Monday evening after a very interesting run. Lieut. and Mrs. Cook won the highest number of rubbers, while Lieut. and Mrs. Duke won the greatest number of points.

Capt. J. J. Dodge, 22d Inf., had a dinner at the Gadsden Sunday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield, Capt. and Mrs. McCammon and Captain Boisseau. Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Dixon had as guests at the Gadsden Sunday evening Mrs. Havens and Major Ryan. Mrs. Robert Rae entertained Saturday at auction bridge for Mesdames Holmes, Schultz, Pirtle, Downs, Cowin, Rothorst, Douglas, Fisher, McGee and Simonson. Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield entertained at dinner at the Country Club Thursday for General Davis, Col. and Mrs. Truitt, Major and Mrs. Wilder, Captain Dodge and Lieutenant Pike.

An automobile party of officers and their wives left Saturday for a trip to the coast. The party included Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Hill, Major and Mrs. Murphy and daughter, Miss Evelyn, Lieutenant Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Peter Hulme. Miss Evelyn Murphy, who left Saturday with her father and mother for the coast, was tendered a delightful dancing party Thursday evening by Miss Margaret Moody. The guests included a number of the young officers of the 6th Brigade. Mrs. A. C. Wimberly, wife of Lieutenant Wimberly, 9th Cav., left Tuesday for Vancouver, B.C., to visit relatives.

The new dancing pavilion at the camp is to be called the "Army Pavilion." This name was decided upon to indicate

to the public that the officers of the 9th Cavalry have just as much interest in the pavilion as those of the Infantry and Artillery regiments, although the pavilion is situated in the camp of the 6th Infantry Brigade.

In the ball game played between the 6th Field and the 9th Cavalry the former won by the score of 9 to 4. This leaves the 11th and 18th tied for first place, each having lost one game, while the 22d follows, having lost three. The Artillery and Cavalry are tied for tail enders, each having won one game. On Sunday the 11th team defeated the Warren team on the Douglas park grounds by the score of 6 to 4, Captain Schoeffel umpiring. On Saturday evening the 11th bowling team, consisting of Captain Schoeffel, Corporal Schreck, Corporals Wilson and Krueger and Private Martin, which won the championship in the military bowling tournament, defeated the champions of the city league at the Y.M.C.A. alleys, winning two games and total number of pins.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, April 26, 1915.

With card parties, luncheons and a continuous round of dinner parties, last week was an unusually gay one at Empire. Lieutenant Curry on April 18 gave the jolliest of dinners for Misses Sargent, Bush, Larned and Kittson, with Mrs. Ware as chaperone, and for Lieutenants Ware, Bartholf, Larned, Murray, Waite and Byrne. The Regimental Card Club had its semi-monthly meeting Monday. Prizes were won by Mrs. Bartholf and Lieutenant Lewis.

A beautiful dinner was given Tuesday by Col. and Mrs. Morton for Misses Sargent, Bush, Kittson and Larned, Dr. Baylis and Lieutenants Curry, Farmer and Larned. Another attractive dinner that evening was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Barnes for Capt. and Mrs. Waldron, from Camp Gaillard, Lieut. and Mrs. Ware, Mrs. Robinson and Lieutenant Forbes; Major and Mrs. Davis had dinner for Major and Mrs. Phillips, Capt. and Mrs. Frith and Capt. and Mrs. Partello; Capt. and Mrs. Stewart's guests were Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, from San Juan, P.R., who also remained over night and the following day.

Mrs. Waterhouse was hostess on Wednesday for the Ladies' Auction Club; pretty prizes went to Mrs. Phillips and Miss Bush. Capt. and Mrs. Edwards, Mesdames Kittson, Larned, Sargent and Bush and Lieutenants Fenché, Murray, Larned and Byrne were guests from Empire at a delightful dinner-dance, given by Mrs. Chester Harding at Balboa Heights Wednesday. Col. and Mrs. Faison and Capt. and Mrs. Edwards dined with Governor and Mrs. Goethals Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Partello's dinner guests Thursday were Lieut. and Mrs. Lanphier, Mrs. Wiley and Lieutenant Nolan; Major and Mrs. Davis had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Stewart, Miss Bush, Miss Sargent and Lieutenants Farmer and Forbes.

Mrs. Faison gave a luncheon Friday for Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Baitzel, Capt. and Mrs. O'Connell, for Mesdames Bartholf, Larned, Robinson, Correll and Lowden. The Friday hop was enjoyed by a number from Camp Otis and Camp Gaillard as well as our own garrison. Vice Consul Herron, Lieutenants Lindt and Rogers, Coast Art., and Mr. Robert Harding, of Balboa, were also at the hop. At dinner Lieut. and Mrs. O'Brien entertained Col. and Mrs. Faison and Major and Mrs. Phillips; Capt. and Mrs. Edwards' dinner guests were Capt. and Mrs. Eekridge, from Otis, Major and Mrs. Waterhouse and Capt. and Mrs. Moss, while Lieut. and Mrs. Willis gave an informal supper for Mr. and Mrs. Bolling and Miss Bolling, from Ancon, Mrs. Lowden and Captain McGrew.

The many friends of Capt. William D. Davis are delighted that he has been reassigned to the regiment since receiving his majority. Lieut. Noble J. Wiley, who has been on the sick list for a few weeks, was sent to the hospital in Ancon Thursday, but he is improving and hopes to return to Empire soon.

Major and Mrs. Phillips were guests of the bachelors—Lieutenants Curry, Waite, Murray and Byrnes—at dinner Thursday. After the Friday hop Lieutenant Fenché entertained Major and Mrs. Gerhardt and Miss Gerhardt, Mr. Harding and Lieutenants Lindt and Rogers at a jolly little supper; Lieutenant Bartholf gave a hop supper for a jolly crowd of young people.

Lieutenant Nolan was a supper guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Willis Saturday and went with them and Mrs. Lowden to the Tivoli dance. Miss Sargent gave a dinner that night at the hotel for Capt. and Mrs. Stewart, Misses Bush, Larned and Kittson and Lieutenants Byrnes, Larned, Murray and Waite. Major and Mrs. Phillips were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford at noon dinner yesterday and of Capt. and Mrs. Edwards last night for dinner.

This morning there is quite an exodus of Army people on the S.S. Tenadores, that sails for New York. On it are Major and Mrs. Phillips, leaving for station at Sandy Hook; Captain Harbeson, returning to the States for special treatment for his eyes; Misses Sargent and Bush, who have been such popular young visitors in the 5th Infantry garrison, and Miss Lathrop, guest of Miss Ruth Miller, at Camp Otis.

The 5th Infantry ball team met with another defeat yesterday, when it played the Balboa team, and this made the 5th drop from first to second place, but as there are still several games to be played before the season is over, we hope soon to retrieve lost fortunes.

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., March 31, 1915.

An exhibition polo game was played at the Manila Polo Club Sunday afternoon between the 8th Cavalry and Manila Polo Club. On account of lack of ponies, only four periods were played; the score, 1½ to 1½, in favor of Manila. The 8th Cavalry team consisted of Lieutenants Roper, Littlejohn, Jones and Warden, and the Manila polo team Captain Hughes, Mr. Green, Mr. Toovey and Mr. McPherson. After the game a buffet supper was served and dancing followed.

These past two weeks the Italian Opera Company has been playing in Manila, in an excellent repertoire. Many have gone down from here. Some who have enjoyed these performances are Captain Godson, Capt. and Mrs. Gillem, Lieut. and Mesdames Broadhurst, Dickman, Moore, Hickman, Van Deusen, Lieutenant Dicker and Miss Taylor. Mrs. Briscoe, wife of Lieut. L. B. Briscoe, has gone to Stotsburg, to visit for several weeks and from there will go to Baguio for the hot season. Capt. and Mrs. Fitch have gone to Baguio for a month, and will take a riding trip through the mountains. Miss Elizabeth Mowry on March 20 gave a birthday party, to which all her young friends were invited. After supper all went to the "movies." Capt. and Mrs. Christian gave a dinner Thursday for Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, Col. and Mrs. Ireland, Colonel Walsh, Major Harris and Captain Chandler.

The Fort McKinley Study Club were guests of the Fort-nightly Club of Manila Thursday to attend a lecture given by Bishop Brent on "Constructive Peace." On Wednesday afternoon Lieut. and Mrs. Beebe entertained at the Officers' Club for Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, Col. and Mrs. Allaire, Col. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Ingersoll, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall, Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder and Major Knowlton. Mrs. R. Sterrett gave a bridge luncheon Wednesday for Mesdames Jones, Walsh, Christian, Davis, Beebe, Magruder and Hickman. Lieut. and Mrs. Moore had as their guests at dinner on Wednesday Col. and Mrs. Cress, Dr. and Mrs. Williams and Lieutenant Dailey, of the 24th Infantry.

Col. and Miss Cress had dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Burr, of Manila. Gen. and Mrs. Liggett had dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Allaire, Col. and Mrs. Galbraith, Col. and Miss Cress, Major and Mrs. Palmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall, Chaplain and Mrs. Moore had dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Dailey, of Manila. Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder had dinner before the hop for Misses Caldwell, Miss Knight, Lieutenants Hyatt, Russell and Wheeler. Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall gave a dinner Saturday for Major and Mrs. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Capt. and Mrs. Brown.

Mrs. Christian has been visiting in Stotsburg for several days. Mrs. Caldwell has gone to Baguio for a few days to visit her daughter, Miss Mary Caldwell, at school there. Mrs. Clemens, wife of Chaplain Clemens, and well known as a botanist, has just completed an additional course in botany at the University of the Philippines.

Col. and Miss Cress had dinner Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Walsh, Col. and Mrs. Alvord, Major and Mrs. Gallagher and

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Capt. and Mrs. Mowry. Mrs. J. H. Parker gave an elaborate auction party Tuesday. On Wednesday morning the Fort McKinley Study Club held their last meeting at the home of Mrs. W. L. Moore, Jr. Papers were assigned for the coming year. Present were Mesdames Beebe, Baade, Everett, Mumma, Moore, Hensley, Christian and Dickman.

This past week the 2d Squadron of the 8th Cavalry, under command of Major Scherer, has been on a four days' practice march. A battalion of the 24th Infantry is now on the target range here.

CORREGIDOR NOTES.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., March 31, 1915.

Major F. K. Fergusson gave a dinner last evening to Captain Goodfellow, Capt. and Mrs. Berry and their guests from Olongapo Navy Yard, Mrs. Higgins and Miss Buckley. The ladies of the C.A. Bridge Club held their third meeting with Miss Miller. Mesdames Andrews, Fowler, Hetrick and Wilde, of the 13th Infantry, also played. Miss Helen Rees is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. O. L. Spiller for a few days. A daughter has been born to Lieut. and Mrs. Raymond V. Cramer, of the C.A. garrison. Mrs. Cramer and child are doing nicely at the Division Hospital, Manila.

Lieut. Col. T. H. Slavens, Q.M.C., leaves to-day for two months' treatment at Camp John Hay, Baguio. His young son returns with him to complete his course at Bishop Brent School for Boys. Col. and Mrs. E. Burr, from Manila, are guests for a few days of Capt. and Mrs. Mark Brooke. Lieut. and Mrs. H. T. Burgin left Saturday for Fort Wint, Grande Island, to be guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Dyer for the week-end.

Col. and Mrs. B. Alvord, from Manila, are visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. O. L. Spiller, for the week-end. Mr. Alvord has been his sister's guest for a week at Corregidor. Col. and Mrs. C. L. Phillips were "at home" yesterday. Dancing was enjoyed on the porch of their quarters, music being supplied by the 9th Coast Artillery Corps band.

Capt. and Mrs. F. Lecocq entertained on Sunday for Col. and Mrs. C. L. Phillips, Capt. and Mrs. G. Cocheu and Lieut. and Mrs. J. Pierce. Mrs. Higgins, wife of Paymaster Higgins, U.S.N., stationed at Olongapo, spent a few days here with Capt. and Mrs. J. Berry. Miss Buckley remains their guest a week longer.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp McGrath, Batangas, March 31, 1915.

The 2d Battalion and 13th Infantry headquarters arrived from McKinley the first of this month. As the 24th Infantry had left nothing in the exchange but the walls, the very generous invitation of Major and Mrs. Grubbs to the entire garrison for lunch was especially appreciated. That week, Saturday, almost the entire garrison responded to Colonel Kernan's notice of a dance at the club. Since then the Saturday night dances have been regular and thoroughly enjoyed. The following Saturday Captain Stayer and bride arrived to be guests of Col. and Mrs. Kernan until moving into their own quarters. Lieut. and Mrs. Muir gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Stayer, Lieut. and Mrs. Fickel and Lieut. and Mrs. Arnold.

Lieut. and Mrs. Dunlop gave a dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Stayer and for Col. and Mrs. Kernan, Lieut. and Mrs. Lane. Major and Mrs. Grubbs motored to Manila Saturday, returning Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Crain, of Corregidor, motored out from Manila last week to spend the week-end with Capt. and Mrs. Williams. Lieutenant Drury made a week-end visit to Manila, returning in the automobile which he purchased there. Among those taking parties to Taal in their automobiles were Capt. and Mesdames Mullay, Williams and Holden.

Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, Gen. and Mrs. Bailey and the Misses Bailey and their party spent a morning in Batangas. Mrs. Holden entertained the officers' wives of the garrison in honor of the visiting ladies. The Misses Bailey are returning next month to be guests of Capt. and Mrs. Lewis. Mrs. Lynn and her children left to-day for Baguio for the hot season. Mrs. Williams leaves for Baguio about the middle of April.

The post chicken thief, in the form of a civet cat, was killed last week by Dhu and Thor, the greyhounds owned by Captain Lewis. Many people had lost chickens, three of Captain Holden's being killed before he had time to have a "burglar proof" chicken coop built.

Capt. and Mrs. Holden entertained last Monday at dinner for Capt. and Mesdames Mullay and Lewis. Mrs. Kernan is leaving this week for Manila, to accompany her twin sons that far on their return trip to Baguio, where they are attending school. Capt. and Mrs. Sturtevant are leaving for Manila April 3, the Captain having been detained here in order to turn over the property to the 13th Infantry quartermaster.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., April 15, 1915.

Mrs. William S. Mapes gave a six-table bridge on Saturday. The prize-winners were Mesdames McKinlay, Apple, Frank and Gamoe. A dainty luncheon was given by Mrs. Rawson Warren on the same day for Mesdames Mitchell, Chitty, Mason, Deshon, Cook, Harrison, Pridden, McCaskey, Fales, Hopkins, Baker, Hall, Bailey, Gardenhire, Milton and the Misses Cook, Anne Carpenter, Hortense Short, Gertrude Hopkins and Stella Mayer. Auction prizes were won by Mesdames McCaskey, Bailey, Deshon, Hopkins and Mason.

Col. and Mrs. George H. Sands gave an informal supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Arthur F. Cassels and Capt. and Mrs. James Parker. Major and Mrs. Cruikshank gave a supper Monday before the hop in the Mounted Service Club. Five small tables were used, the gentlemen progressing. A dainty supper, with Lieut. and Mrs. Russell L. Maxwell as hosts, was given the same evening for Capt. and Mrs. Clifford Jones, from Fort Kamehameha, Lieut. and Mesdames Ivens Jones, William Dodds, Joseph Daly, Mrs. Pelham D. Glassford, Lieut. and Mrs. William McCleave and Lieut. James Ulio.

Miss Dorothy Forsyth gave a supper Tuesday for the Misses

Ruth Harrison, Lila McDonald, Gertrude Hopkins, McCormack, Carrie and Esther McMahon, Lieutenant Fales, McCulloch, Sadler, Peyton, Robertson, Shekerjian and Baker, Lieuts. and Mesdames Warren, Rice, Milton, Ladd, Tyler, Gaugler, Maxwell and Major William S. Guignard.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry E. Knight had dinner on Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. John M. True, Dr. Johnston and Lieuts. V. V. Enyard and James A. Ulio. Lieut. and Mrs. Jerome G. Pillow were dinner hosts on Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey, Lieut. and Mrs. Reardon, Misses Short, McCormack, Case, Mr. Eames and Lieutenants Philson and Chipman. Wednesday being the first anniversary of Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph O. Daly's marriage, they were hosts at dinner in honor of the occasion, entertaining Lieut. and Mrs. Gay, Lieutenants Lyerly and Huntley, Mrs. George Whitsett and Mrs. Henry Lantry. Piano selections were given by Lieutenant Huntley.

Capt. and Mrs. Lucius R. Holbrook had dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. George H. Sands, Capt. and Mrs. Cassels and Capt. and Mrs. Boniface. Capt. and Mrs. Cassels had dinner Thursday for Gen. and Mrs. John Wisser and Col. and Mrs. Sands. Lieut. and Mrs. Williams S. Martin, who arrived this week to join the 4th Cavalry, are house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Boniface until they can get into their quarters. Mrs. William Nalle gave a duplicate auction party Wednesday in honor of Miss Morris and Mrs. Andrus, spending the winter in Honolulu. Invited guests were Mesdames McCaskey, Cook, Naylor, Gano, Reichmann, Gardenhire, Mrs. Ellis and Mrs. Nicholls, from Fort Ruger, and Mrs. Tate and Mrs. Murphy, from Honolulu. Mrs. Alexander Milton gave a nine-table auction party Thursday. High scores were held by Mrs. Van Poole, Mrs. Warren and Mrs. James Fenchet.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., April 17, 1915.

Mrs. Roger O. Mason and Mrs. Percy Deshon were joint hostesses at a bridge luncheon Friday in honor of Mrs. J. C. Lackland and Miss Nannie Lackland, of El Paso, Texas, who are making a short visit in Hawaii. The winners were Mesdames Chitty, Holcomb, Apple, Hunt, Watrous and Miss Anne Carpenter. Mrs. Andrus and Miss Morris, of St. Paul, Minn., who have been spending the winter in town, were guests of honor at a tea given by Mrs. Carl Reichmann Friday for Mesdames Nalle, Gardenhire, Stone, McCaskey, Watrous, Gano and Willard. Mrs. William Nalle entertained in honor of Mrs. Andrus and Miss Morris Wednesday at duplicate auction and for Mesdames Reichmann, McCaskey, Cook, Naylor, Gardenhire, Gano, Nicholls, Ellis, Murphy and Tate.

Capt. and Mrs. George M. Apple were dinner hosts Friday for Major and Mrs. Van Poole, Lieut. and Mrs. Rice, Capt. and Mrs. Carey. Auction followed. Lieut. and Mrs. Louis H. McKinlay gave a dinner Friday in honor of Mrs. George Whitsett and for Mrs. Henry Lantry, Miss Carrie McMahon, Major William Guignard, Capt. George de Grasse Catlin and Lieut. Ballard Lyerly. Mrs. Donald Hay gave a bridge luncheon Wednesday for Mesdames Gano, Rich, Sinclair, Higgins, McCleave, Butts, Meals, Hunt, Willard, Mitchell, Gose and Miss Emma Holbrook. High scores were held by Mrs. Gano, Mrs. Higgins and Mrs. Gose.

Major and Mrs. Butts gave a bridge party Monday, high scores being held by Mesdames Hunt, Higgins, Smith and Willard. Present: Capt. and Mrs. Hunt, Capt. and Mrs. Willard, Lieut. and Mrs. Watrous, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank, Madame McCleave, Lieut. Edward McCleave, Lieut. and Mrs. Higgins and Mrs. James R. Smith, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Higgins.

Madame McCleave gave an afternoon bridge Wednesday in honor of Mrs. John P. Wisser and Miss Emma Holbrook, who is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Meals. High scores were held by Mesdames Smith, Gano, Higgins, Butts and Willard. Lieut. and Mrs. Livingston Watrous had dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. James A. Higgins and Lieut. and Mrs. Donald D. Hay. Later the party attended the hop in the 25th Infantry Club.

At the hop in the club Friday last hostesses for the evening were Mrs. George R. Harrison and Mrs. Walter H. Frank. Major and Mrs. Ernest B. Gose had dinner preceding the hop for Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, Captain Longan, Capt. and Mrs. Mapes, Mrs. Henry Lantry and Lieut. and Mrs. Daly. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert P. Harbold gave a hop supper on the same evening for the Misses Brown, Lila McDonald, Ruth Harrison, Lieutenant Fales, Mr. Eames and Mr. Brown.

Lieut. and Mrs. Meals gave a dinner Wednesday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. John P. Wisser and for Capt. and Mrs. Stone, Miss Emma Holbrook and Captain Childs; Lieuts. and Mesdames Gano and Potter joined later, when Mrs. Potter and Mrs. Stone and Lieutenant Gano gave a number of beautiful vocal selections, with Mrs. Meals furnishing accompaniments. Miss Felice Lyne on Thursday was guest of honor at the dance given by Capt. Rufus E. Longan. The rooms of the 25th Infantry Club were beautifully decorated. The regimental band of the 25th played for the dances. Preceding the dance Capt. and Mrs. David L. Stone gave a hop supper in honor of Miss Felice Lyne and for Mrs. Lyne, Mrs. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Doane, Capt. Marshall Childs, Madame McCleave, Lieut. Edward McCleave, Captain Laud, Lieut. and Mrs. Meals, Lieut. and Mrs. Watrous, Capt. and Mrs. Willard, Lieut. Wallace Philson, Miss Emma Holbrook, Major and Mrs. Gose, Major and Mrs. Butts, Lieut. Oswald Saunders and Lieut. and Mrs. Potter. Capt. and Mrs. James Parker gave a supper Sunday for Col. and Mrs. George H. Sands and Capt. and Mrs. Douglas McCaskey.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., April 24, 1915.

Gen. and Mrs. Carter were guests of honor at a luncheon given by Gen. and Mrs. John P. Wisser on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. John B. McDonald, Col. and Mrs. George H. Sands, Col. and Mrs. William W. Forsyth, Col. and Mrs. W. P. Kendall, Capt. and Mrs. Chalmers G. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Henry M. Fales, Mrs. Henry Lantry, Capt. Marshall Childs and Gen. and Mrs. Wisser. Major and Mrs. William M. Cruikshank entertained at dinner Thursday for Gen. and Mrs. Wisser, Col. and Mrs. D. L. Howell and Col. and Mrs. George H. Sands.

Friday was gala night in the 25th Infantry garrison with five dinners given before the hop in the club, which itself was a greatly enjoyed affair. Mrs. Clarence L. Tinker and Mrs. George R. Harrison were hostesses for the evening; Lieut. and Mrs. Robert P. Harbold gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Charles A. Meals, Lieut. and Mrs. James A. Higgins, Mrs. Pelham D. Glassford, Mr. McCaulay and Lieut. H. W. Hall; Capt. and Mrs. Charles L. Willard had dinner for Capt. and Mesdames Stone, Fair, King, Holbrook, Lieuts. and Mesdames Potter and Rich, Miss Ruth Harrison, Capt. Marshall Childs, Mr. Henry Smith and Lieut. Eugene V. Fales; Lieut. and Mrs. Matthew A. Palen gave a dinner Friday for Lieuts. and Mesdames Taylor, Harrison and Wyman; Major and Mrs. Gose had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Crusan, Mrs. George Whitsett, Capt. Rufus E. Longan and Lieut. and Mrs. McCleave; Lieut. and Mrs. Livingston Watrous gave a dainty dinner for Capt. and Mesdames Mapes, Mitchell, Thomas and Lieut. and Mrs. E. F. Rice.

The Evening Bridge Club in the 25th Infantry met with Lieut. and Mrs. Gano on Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter E. Pridden had dinner April 13 for Miss Butler, Major Julius A. Penn, Capt. and Mrs. Henry W. Fales, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell King, Lieut. and Mrs. George W. Harris, Gen. and Mrs. John P. Wisser were luncheon hosts April 17, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Isley, of Milwaukee, Wis., and for Col. and Mrs. Brownell, Col. S. D. Sturgis, Major and Mrs. Gose, Col. John E. McMahon, Lieut. and Mrs. Carey I. Crockett.

Mrs. George P. Whitsett was guest of honor at an auction afternoon on Thursday, with Mrs. Clyde Crusan hostess. Eight tables were placed. Prizes were won by Mesdames Gose, Hopkins, Gay and Ladd, Miss Ruth Harrison. G. Hall on Tuesday gave an auction party for about sixty ladies of the post. Mesdames Baker, Cook and Harrison held high scores. Mrs. John S. Fair and Mrs. William C. Gardenhire entertained jointly on Saturday with a fourteen-table auction party. Four rooms and the upper porch of the attractive quarters were used, in which the tables were placed. Five progressions were played and the prizes were won by Mrs. Mapes, Mrs. Cook, Miss Sue Holcomb and Mrs. Burnett.

Fort Shafter, H.T., April 21, 1915.

Mrs. C. B. T. Moore, wife of Admiral Moore, in charge of funds subscribed by the Services and the citizens of Honolulu for families of the men lost on the F-4, reports that she has received \$4,922.20 from all sources and that the fund is still



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being increased. Comdr. K. Mimura, commanding the Japanese cruiser Idzumo, followed the example of the Tokiwa of last week and handed Admiral Moore a purse of \$100 for the fund when he came ashore on the 13th to make his official call. The Ad Club of Honolulu raised the major portion of the funds. The Ladies' Auxiliary, Spanish War Veterans, at Fort Shafter, secured \$150 by a masked ball and the baseball game between nine of the garrisons near the city contributed \$175.

Capt. and Mrs. George H. Jamerson, 2d Inf., returned to Fort Shafter from a visit to the States on the transport on the 13th. Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick A. Barker were also returning passengers from a long leave. Frederick Rosenbaum and Paul B. Malone, sons of Captains Rosenbaum and Malone, respectively, 2d Inf., successful in the examinations for vacancies at West Point, leave by the Mongolia May 25 for the Military Academy. Mrs. Ira L. Fredendall is here on an extended visit with her son, Lieut. L. R. Fredendall, and Mrs. Fredendall. Major Fredendall is still at Nagasaki, but will leave there next month for the States. Gen. and Mrs. Anson Mills, visitors at the Moana Hotel, in Honolulu, were luncheon guests of Col. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson April 17.

Col. and Mrs. Charles S. Brownell were dinner hosts April 17 in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Isley, at the University Club, and the dinner party joined others at the club dance. In the party were Col. and Mrs. P. P. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Case Deering, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Castle, Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Mrs. Garceau, Miss Nora Swanzy, Miss Lila McDonald, Colonel Sturgis, Major Conklin, Mr. MacFarlane and Mr. Couvain. Mrs. E. M. Hinkle, of Fort Armstrong, gave a tea April 17 to more than a score of guests. Mrs. Yoring received with Mrs. Hinkle, while Mrs. Wilmot E. Ellis and Mrs. Sara Newcomb presided at the tea table.

Mrs. Michael J. Lenihan and Miss Eleanor Lenihan were at home to a few of their friends on the 17th, when the wedding presents of the bride-elect which have arrived and her pretty trousseau were shown. Gen. and Mrs. Anson Mills entertained at dinner at the Moana on the 13th prior to the transport dance. Their guests were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson, Mrs. Randolph, Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Martin and Mr. Byard Randolph. Major George Blakely, commanding Fort De Russy, entertained Lieut. and Mrs. L. O. Mathews, 2d Inf., at dinner April 16. Capt. W. R. Gibson and Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Kay will be homeward bound by the May transport. Captain Gibson goes to join the 11th Infantry, while Captain Kay will be en route to St. Louis for duty in the Q.M. Corps. Other people leaving for the States will be Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. V. Smith and Capt. and Mrs. John R. Thomas, Jr. Colonel Smith goes back under his promotion and assignment to the 17th Infantry and Capt. and Mrs. Thomas will be on a three months' leave. Added skill at golf and is now in the semi-finals in the contest for the Stewart Cup, one of the most important matches of the year, at the Oahu Country Club. By his victory over Mr. Frank Armstrong, one of the strong players of the club, and a later triumph over Dr. Shepherd, he has given his friends the hope that he will carry off a win in the finals this month. Captain Lincoln, another golfer of the 2d, with a 65 net for 18 holes on the 17th, is an undoubted player in the finals for the President's Trophy. The nearest score to Captain Lincoln in that match is a 68.

Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Gohn and Lieut. Col. B. C. Morse were transport visitors at the post during the Sheridan's stay. Colonel Morse was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Atkinson over night. The garrison had a good fright Saturday when it was reported that the youths from the houses of Fredendall, Matheson and Gee were lost. By evidence of toys and hats found it was believed that the youngsters had gone up into the hills back of the post. Search parties were already out when word was sent to the target range to stop the firing then in progress. From the range the shooters could see the anxious searchers ascending the hills and finally Lieut. W. A. Reed on horseback located the runaways nearly a mile up the slopes and headed them home. As the eldest of the trio did not exceed three and one-half years in age, their performance was considered notable by all concerned.

The 2d Infantry exchange had a most prosperous year during 1914. The total gain in valuation amounted to more than \$13,000 during the period. The major portion of the profits was distributed among the companies of the regiment as dividends.

The contractors for the new waterworks for Fort Kamehameha are well along with the reservoir and have completed the pumping house. The well is bored and piped and will give 1,000,000 gallons a day when completely in flow. The whole system is on the Shafter reservation and the new reservoir will be "hooked up" with the Shafter reservoir, so that accident to either will not cause a total shut down. The new reservoir will have a capacity of 750,000 gallons and the water will be supplied to Kamehameha by gravity under a head of about eighty feet.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to May 11. Later changes noted elsewhere.

- (a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Fleet flagship and flagship of Admiral Fletcher) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1914). Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YANKEE (tender to fleet flagship). Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FIRST DIVISION.

Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo, Commander.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Mayo.) Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). Capt. William R. Shoemaker. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Wil-

liam L. Rodgers. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Josiah S. McKean. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert W. Grant. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SECOND DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Boush.) Capt. Albert Gleaves. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MICHIGAN, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

THIRD DIVISION.

Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Coffman.) Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Coontz. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur MacArthur. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. William M. Crose. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Walter McLean, Commander.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral McLean.) At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward H. Durell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

CRUISER SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Capt. Edward L. Beach. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. At the naval station, New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. Sailed April 30 from St. Thomas, D.W.I., for Cadiz, Spain. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Chester Wells. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmsted. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At Beirut, Syria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OLYMPIA, cruiser, second class, 14(a), 4(b). Comdr. Frank R. Upham. At Progresso, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Duncan M. Wood. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 3(a), 2(b). Comdr. Luke McNamee. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. At Jaffa, Palestine. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Moody. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

Mail for the Birmingham and Dixie should be sent in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix, Commander.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Henry D. Cooke. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Leigh M. Stewart. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Submarine Boats

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Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels.

Send mail for vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At Whitestone Landing, N.Y.
BURROWS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At New York city.
PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. John H. Newton. At New York city.
PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At New York city.
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At New York city.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Trophy ship, gunnery, 1914.) Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At New York city.
BEALE (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. At New York city.
JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Reed M. Fawell. At New York city.
JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At New York city.
JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dortch. At New York city.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw, Commander.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1914.) Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

McDOUGAL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer. At New York city.
BALCH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. At New York city.
BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. At New York city.
PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ward K. Wortman. At New York city.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER (tender, 2(b)). Lieut. Paul E. Dampman. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

First Division.

Lieut. William Anacrum, Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Anacrum. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
REID (destroyer). Ensign James A. Saunders. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. William C. Wickham. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Second Division.

Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr., Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

TERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign William D. Kilduff. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Harry B. Hird. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Louis F. Thibault. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Comdr. Yates Stirling, Commander.

PRAIRIE (transport), 12(b). (Flagship of Submarine Flotilla commander.) Lieut. Macgillivray Milne. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MACDONOUGH (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. George M. Cook. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WORDEN (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Joseph M. B. Smith.

First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POTOMAC (tender). Btsn. Michael J. Wilkinson. At Almirante Bay.
SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Almirante Bay.
C-1 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Elder. At Almirante Bay.
C-2 (submarine). Ensign Edgar M. Williams. At Almirante Bay.
C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Almirante Bay.
C-4 (submarine). Ensign George L. Dickson. At Almirante Bay.
C-5 (submarine). Ensign George A. Rood. At Almirante Bay.

Second Division.

Lieut. Thomas Withers, Commander.

Send mail for this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At New York city.
D-1 (submarine). Lieut. Earle C. Metz. At New York city.
D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Percy K. Robottom. At New York city.
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Rush S. Fay. At New York city.
D-4 (submarine). Lieut. Thomas Withers. At New York city.
D-5 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Cooke. At New York city.

Third Division.

Comdr. Orton P. Jackson, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Comdr. Orton P. Jackson. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph M. Deem. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
G-3 (submarine). Lieut. Felix X. Gyax. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At Cramp's Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FULTON (tender). Lieut. James D. Wilson. At New York city.
K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At New York city.
K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Radford Moses. At New York city.
K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Ronan C. Grady. At New York city.
K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher. At New York city.

AUXILIARY DIVISION.

Comdr. Urban T. Holmes, Commander.

VESTAL (repair ship). (Flagship of Commander Holmes.) At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
OELTIO (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William B. Wells. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Reynolds. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
JUPITER (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Huxford. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohange. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Robert M. Kennedy. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SONOMA (tender). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except Annapolis, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Howard.) Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. Sailed May 9 from La Paz, Mexico, for San Diego, Cal.
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Jonas H. Holden. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
OHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. On the West coast of Mexico.
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. At San Francisco, Cal.
DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. At San Diego, Cal.
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle. At Honolulu, H.T.
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Noble E. Erwin. On the West coast of Mexico.
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. On the West coast of Mexico.
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. On the West Coast of Mexico.

FLEET AUXILIARY.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. At San Francisco, Cal.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Pedro, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

STEWART (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Alexander Sharp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Claude S. Gillette. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Vance D. Chapline. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Robert G. Coman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Herbert A. Jones, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Ensign Walter E. Brown. At Sausalito, Cal.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). Ensign James T. Alexander. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Francis W. Scanlan. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-4 (submarine). Lieut. Alfred L. Ede. At Honolulu, H.T.
While on a submerged run off Honolulu on March 25 the F-4 sank to the bottom and failed to reappear. The boat has been located and will be brought to the surface.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Howard H. J. Benson. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William F. Newton. At San Pedro, Cal.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan, Commander.

K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At San Pedro, Cal.
K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Pedro, Cal.
K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At San Pedro, Cal.
K-8 (submarine). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At San Pedro, Cal.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Comdr. Frank Lyon. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Darrell P. Wickersham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.
KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Darrell P. Wickersham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.

NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

Send mail for vessels of squadron to Annapolis, Md.
MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Charles F. Preston. At Annapolis, Md.
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. John T. Tompkins. At Annapolis, Md.
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At Annapolis, Md.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Pond.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

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ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. George A. Alexander. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral William C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, ordered to command.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FIRST DIVISION.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Admiral Cowles.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Olongapo, P.I.
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewel. At Shanghai, China.
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Shanghai, China.

SECOND DIVISION.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. Lewis Cox. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. At Shanghai, China.
MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Stuart W. Oaks. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Burton A. Strait. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Ensign Samuel W. King. At Shanghai, China.
VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

THIRD DIVISION.

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Hong Kong, China.
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Henry H. Hough. At Canton, China.

FOURTH DIVISION.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. James M. Doyle. At Olongapo, P.I.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. John C. Hilliard. At Manila, P.I.

First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Manila, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Haxton. At Manila, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Leo L. Lindley. At Manila, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John O. Jennings. At Manila, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

FIRST SUBMARINE DIVISION.

Ensign Thomas Baxter, Commander.

MONADNOCK (tender). 6(a), 5(b). Ensign Howard F. Kingman. At Manila, P.I.
MOHICAN (tender). Btsn. Jerry C. Holmes. At Manila, P.I.
A-2 (submarine). Ensign Charles A. Lockwood. At Manila, P.I.
A-4 (submarine). Ensign Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign Sherwood Picking. At Manila, P.I.
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.
B-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.
B-8 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

B-1 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At Cavite, P.I.
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At Cavite, P.I.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At Cavite, P.I.

AUXILIARIES.

ABARENDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keen, master. At Shanghai, China.
AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Cavite, P.I.
PISCATAQUA (tender). Ensign Hugo W. Koehler. At Olongapo, P.I.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btsn. James Glass. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Btsn. John J. Holden. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.
ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Sailed May 8 from Key West, Fla., for Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BALTIMORE, cruiser, second class, 4(a), 4(b). Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Comdr. Ralph Earle. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOWNS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUBUQUE, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Ralston H. Holmes. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

EAGLE, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. Surveying off the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. Sailed May 9 from Guam for Honolulu en route to Atlantic coast. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hanson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Herbert O. Cooke. Surveying in the vicinity of Colon. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Marshall. Sailed May 5 from New York for Key West, Fla., en route to Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Louis B. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. Sailed May 9 from New York for Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. Sailed May 6 from Manzanillo, Mexico, for Balboa, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. At Baltimore, Md. Address there.

MANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Owens. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph H. Hutchinson, master. Sailed May 5 from Cristobal, Canal Zone, for Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NICHOLSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Adolphus E. Watson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. Surveying off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Cleland N. Olney. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Salem is acting as receiving ship at Boston.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Lieut. Herbert S. Bab-

bitt. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Ralston S. Holmes. In ordinary at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Lieut. Vaughan W. Woodward. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Seattle, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Lieut. Comdr. Edward B. Fenner temporarily in command. At Jaffa, Palestine. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

[Note.—We omit the list of Tugs in Commission, Public Marine Schools, Receiving and Station Ships, Fish Commission Steamers, Torpedo Vessels in Ordinary, and Vessels Out of Commission. There are no changes since the list appeared last week.—EDITOR.]

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE BARNETT COMMANDANT.

Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, Adj. and Insp.; Col. Charles L. McCawley, Q.M.; Col. George Richards, Paymr.; Col. John A. Lejeune, Assistant to Commandant; Capt. James C. Breckinridge and Thomas Holcomb, jr., Aids.

Lieut. Col. William C. Dawson, A.P.M., Asst. Paymr's Office, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. Col. Henry O. Haines, A.A. and L. Asst. Adj. and Insp.'s Office; Major Hugh Matthews, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M.; Major William G. Powell, A.P.M., Asst. Paymr's Office, all San Francisco, Cal.; Major Norman G. Burton, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M., Cavite, P.I.

4th Regt., Col. Joseph H. Pendleton; Hqrs., San Diego, Cal.; 1st Battalion, Major John T. Myers; 31st, 32d, 34th Cos., Marine Bks., Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, Cal.; 2d Battalion, Major William N. McKelvey; 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th Cos., Marine Bks., Panama-California Exposition, San Diego, Cal.

In the table below, the names given are those of officers in command in each case. N.O.O. indicates non-commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station.

Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.

M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., Artillery Battalion, 1st, 9th, 13th Cos., Col. Eli K. Cole.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Major Newt H. Hall.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Rush R. Wallace.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Charleston, S.C., Capt. William H. Parker.

M. Det., N. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., N.O.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Major Carl Gamborg-Andersen.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Guantanamo, Cuba, Capt. William G. Fay.

M. Det., N. Magazine, Hingham, Mass., N.O.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Richard M. Cutts.

M. Det., N. Proving Grds., Indian Head, Md., N.O.O.

M. Det., Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., N.O.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., 1st Lieut. Clifford P. Meyer.

M. Det., N. Hosp., Las Animas, Colo., N.O.O.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 80th, 88d Cos., Col. Lincoln Karmany.

N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., Major John F. McGill.

M. Bks., N. Sta., New London, Conn., N.O.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., Capt. Jesse F. Dyer.

M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Lieut. Col. Laurence H. Moses.

M. Det., N. Hosp., New York, N.Y., N.O.O.

M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Capt. Presley M. Rixey, jr.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Col. James E. Mahoney.

M. Det., N. Hosp., Norfolk, Va., N.O.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Capt. Theo. E. Backstrom.

M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 38th, 39th Cos., Lieut. Col. Dion Williams.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Pensacola, Fla., Capt. Edward B. Cole.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Pa., 1st Brigade and Marine Barracks, Col. L. W. T. Waller, commanding; Hqrs., 3d Co., 1st Regt., 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 19th, 22d, 23d Cos., Lieut. Col. Charles G. Long, commanding; 2d Regt., 7th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th Cos., Lieut. Col. Wendell C. Neville, commanding.

N. Dis. Bks., Port Royal, S.C., Capt. Edward B. Manwaring.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. John A. Hughes.

N. Prison, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Major Albertus W. Catlin.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., Capt. H. J. Hirschinger.

M. Bks., Washington, D.C., Col. Charles A. Doyen.

M. Det., N. Hosp., Washington, D.C., N.O.O.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Washington, D.C., Capt. Louis M. Gulick.

M.C.R.R., Winthrop, Md., 1st Lieut. Calvin B. Matthews.

Ship Detachments.

M. Det., Receiving Ship, Puget Sound, 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Fegan.

M. Det., U.S.S. Arkansas, Capt. Howard H. Kipp.

M. Det., U.S.S. Castine, N.O.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Cincinnati, 1st Lieut. Robert W. Voeth.

M. Det., U.S.S. Colorado, 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Gardener.

M. Det., U.S.S. Connecticut, Capt. Frederick A. Barker.

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M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. William M. Small.
M. Det., U.S.S. Denver, 2d Lieut. Oliver Floyd.
M. Det., U.S.S. Des Moines, N.O.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Dolphin, Non-commissioned officer.
M. Det., U.S.S. Florida, 1st Lieut. Sydney S. Lee.
M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, 1st Lieut. Holland M. Smith.
M. Det., U.S.S. Georgia, 1st Lieut. Charles G. Sinclair.
M. Det., U.S.S. Helena, 2d Lieut. Richmond Bryant.
M. Det., U.S.S. Kansas, Capt. Nelson P. Vulte.
M. Det., U.S.S. Louisiana, Capt. Arthur T. Marix.
M. Det., U.S.S. Machias, N.O.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Maryland, Capt. Charles T. Westcott, jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Mayflower, N.O.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Michigan, 1st Lieut. Littleton W. T. Waller, jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Minnesota, Capt. Arthur Stokes.
M. Det., U.S.S. Nebraska, 1st Lieut. Clayton B. Vogel.
M. Det., U.S.S. New Hampshire, Capt. Robert B. Farquharson.
M. Det., U.S.S. New Jersey, 1st Lieut. Benjamin S. Berry.
M. Det., U.S.S. New York, 1st Lieut. Philip H. Torrey.
M. Det., U.S.S. North Dakota, Capt. Paul E. Chamberlain.
12th Co., U.S.S. Olympia, Capt. Giles Bishop, jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Oregon, Capt. Frederick A. Ramsey.
M. Det., U.S.S. Rhode Island, 1st Lieut. Joseph D. Murray.
M. Det., U.S.S. Saratoga, Capt. Ellis B. Miller.
M. Det., U.S.S. South Carolina, 1st Lieut. Andrew B. Drum.
M. Det., U.S.S. Southern, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., N.O.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Texas, Capt. Richard P. Williams.
M. Det., U.S.S. Utah, Capt. Charles B. Taylor.
M. Det., U.S.S. Vermont, Capt. Harry R. Lay.
M. Det., U.S.S. Virginia, 1st Lieut. William D. Smith.
M. Det., U.S.S. Yorktown, N.O.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wilmington, 2d Lieut. John A. Gray.
M. Det., U.S.S. Washington, Capt. George Van Orden.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. Fred D. Kilgore.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 1158.)

18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.
19th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.
20th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, Tex.
21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Wash.
22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz. Will take station in New York state.
23d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
24th Inf. (colored)—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Jan. 1, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I. Hqrs., Machine-gun Company and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H at Manila; I, K, L and M at Camp Eldridge, Laguna, P.I.; E, Camp John Hay, Mountain Province.
25th Inf. (colored)—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., H.T.—arrived January, 1913.
26th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Texas City, Texas; Cos. I, K, L and M, Galveston, Texas.
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.
29th Inf.—Entire regiment in Panama Canal Zone, at Camp Gaillard.
30th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and Machine-gun Company, San Juan, P.R.; E and H, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.
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(From the Boston Transcript.)

Sergeant (disgustedly to Private Jones): "Stop! Don't waste your last bullet. Nineteen are quite enough to blaze away without hitting the target once. Go behind that wall there and blow your brains out."
Jones walked quietly away, and a few seconds later a shot rang out.
"Good heavens! has that fool done what I told him?" cried the sergeant, running behind the wall. Great was his relief when he saw Private Jones coming toward him.
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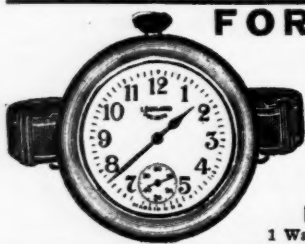
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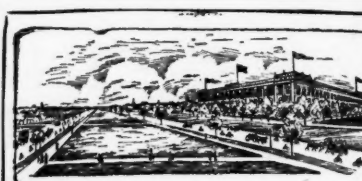
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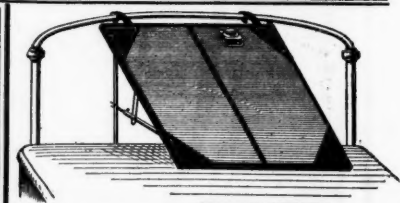
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